Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIII NO. 29 | *BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1935* | PRICE: TWO ANNAS

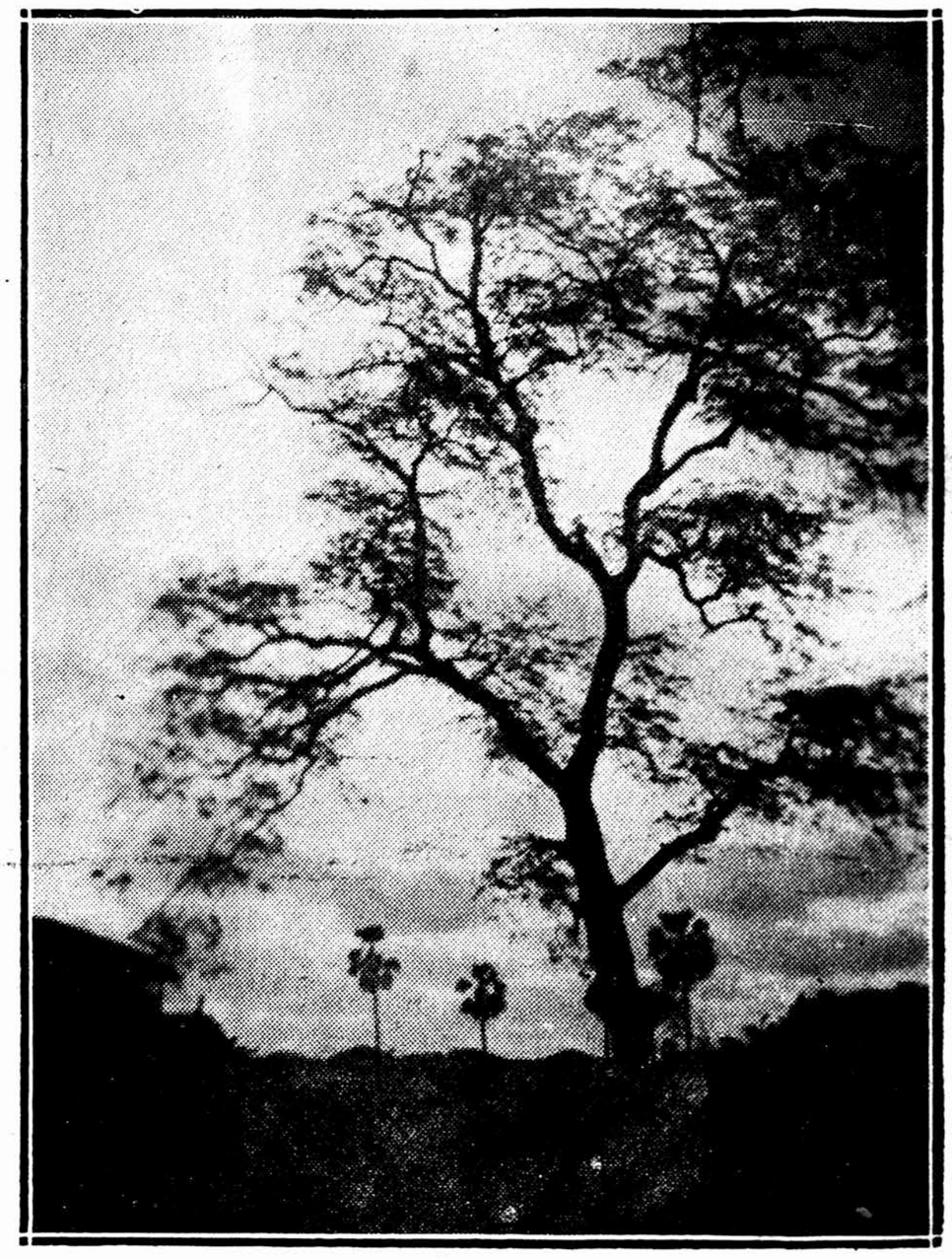
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Call To Prayer

By S. B. Kulkarni.

PROJECTED TRIP TO STRATOSPHERE COLLAPSES

Gondola of the giant U. S. Army balloon which suddenly collapsed last week causing indefinite postponement of projected trip to Stratosphere.



THE SILENT SENTINEL
—(Photo by P. K. Shah)

Children in miniature motor cars parade through the streets of Kharkov in the Ukraine, U.S.S.R., in connection with a display organised by automobile manufacturers,

Capt. Anthony Eden, England's diplomatic envoy, who is again in spot-light in connection with Italo-Abyssinian imbroglio.

rare picture of Udet, the famous German air-ace.

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, making a wonderful come-back to first class tennis after absence of two years has won Women's Singles at Wimbledon for seventh time

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The
Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

No Impairing Of Independence

Sovereignty & Freedom Must Remain

Abyssinia's Confidence In Justice Of Cause

"WILL KELLOGG PACT PROVE ONLY EXPRESSION OF PIOUS HOPE", ASKS EMPEROR?

ADDIS ABABA, July 20.

A categorical announcement of his intention to refuse "any solution involvingItalian or other protectorate or mandate, impairing the independence sovereignty, or freedom of our people" was made by the Emperor of Ethiopia, in a statement to Reuter's special correspondent. He said he was confident in the justice of their cause and knowing that the Government has omitted and would omit no effort to secure a peaceful settlement, they would resist the expected attack with determination.

LEAGUE DECISIONS AWAITED

The Emperor complained that other nations had placed an embargo on supplying arms for Ethiopia, rendering it a more difficult task for defending the soil against foreign aggression; but they had not lost hope that a way might be found by the signatories of the Kellogg Pact to avoid demonstration to the world that the pact was only an expression of pious hope, which might be disregarded by any nation moved by a spirit of self-interest and "we confidently await the decisions of the League, because we are confident our cause is just and must prevail."

ITALO-ETHIOPIAN PROBLEM

League Council To Consider Whole Question On July 29

GENEVA July 19.

The somewhat curiously worded communique issued by the League Secretariat to-day is interpreted as meaning that arrangements are now complete for the meeting of the Council probably on July 29 or July 30 to consider the whole of the Italo-Ethiopian problem.

It is anticipated that Abyssinia, will raise the questions of Italy's warlike preparations and her action in obtaining from certain governments an embargo on arms for Abyssinia.

It will, probably be claimed that there can be no justification for such a discrimination against a member of the League, and it is believed that Abyssinia may suggest that the question should be submitted to the Hague court.

On the other hand, it is considered probable that Italy will voice her grievances against Abyssinia, and make definite charges and suggestions.—Reuter

JAPAN NOT TO TAKE SIDES

She Will Follow Developments Calmly

TOKIO, July 20.

An assurance that Japan does not intend to take sides at present, in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute was given, to-day, by Hirota, Foreign Minister to Sgr. Auriti, the Italian Ambassador. Hirota said Japan would follow the development calmly.—Reuter.

SUGIMURA'S SPEECH CRITICISED

Anti-Italian Feeling Aroused In Japan

TOKIO, July 20.

The whole Japanese press strongly criticises Sugimura the Japanese ambassador at Rome. Some newspapers demand his recall. Placards are posted at streets, such as "Japanese people stand to help Abyssinia." Many pamphlets are distributed, declaring "Japanese, who belong to a so-called coloured race, cannot allow Italian troops to invade Abassinia."—Reuter.

70 DEATHS IN ITALIAN COLONIES

2,000 Labourers Invalided Home Out Of 23,000

ROME, July 19.

Seventy deaths from sunstroke and the invalidating home of 2,000 labourers from the Italian Colonies out of a total 23,000 are reported by the "Azione Colonagli," which is regarded as semi-official on matters concerning the colonies.—Reuter.

ABYSSINIA ALSO PREPARES

"Large Orders For Swords" From Japan

KOBE, July 20.

The Osaka Chamber of Commerce has received large orders for swords from Abyssina.—Reuter.

BRITAIN & FRANCE STILL SEEK WAY OUT

Italy Asked To Make Documented Statement

ROME, July 19

The Italian papers published reports from London that Sir Eric Drummond, the British Ambassador in Rome has been instructed to ask the Italian Government if they were prepared to make a documented statement of their case with regard to Abyssinia before the League of Nations. Well informed Italian circles state that hitherto no such request had been made.

It is understood that the Italian Government have been sounded whether they will discuss the question with the French and British Governments on the basis of the 1906 treaty. It is thought discussions will be held diplomatically but a conference is very unlikely.

The Italian Government are anxious not to be drawn into any kind of compromise settlement which will not give them Military and advisory control in Abyssinia.—Reuter.

IRAQ TO BE LINKED WITH EUROPE

New Railway To Be Constructed, To Convey Oil To Mediterranean

BAGHDAD, July 20.

Iraq will have a new railway line linking her with Europe as a result of an agreement with Iraq Government and the Directors of the Company of which Lord Glenconnor is Chairman. The railway will be used to convey oil to the Mediterranean and also will link Baghdad with the Taurus Railway, across Asia Minor, to Istanbul.

It is noteworthy that though the company is called British Oil Development Company, Germans hold 40 per cent share capital, Italians 36, and the remainder is divided among British, French and Swiss investors.—Reuter.

LOCAL EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

Recorded At Colaba

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Local Earthquake shock of slight intensity with origin about 100 miles away was recorded by the Colaba Seismograph at 13 hours 11 minutes, 45 seconds, Standard Time today.

The perceptable tremors of the shock lasted for a few seconds.

Bombay experienced similar shocks on June 17 in 1934 and July 17 in 1933.

'QUAKE SHOCK FELT AT BARODA

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, July 20.

An earthquake shock of very slight intensity was felt here at 1-39 p.m. to-day lasting for a second or two.

Rain continues in dizzles and the sky is cloudy.

'Quake Shock Felt At Su[rat]

SURAT, July 20.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity was felt here at 1.15 p.m. which lasted for more than 10 seconds but did no damage beyond shaking house furniture. —A. P.

SEVENOAKS BYE-ELECTION

Lt. C. Ponsonby Elected Unopposed

LONDON, July 20.

Lieut-Col. Charles Ponsonby is elected unopposed from the Seven Oaks Constituency, in succession to ex-Minister Lt. Hon. Sir E. Hilton Young who has been elevated to Peerage.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

CRAWFORD BEATS AUSTIN

EASTBOURNE, July 20.

Crawford beat Austin, 6/2, 6/4, 3/6, 6/3.

The australian was in his best form and brought off many long rallies: Crawford made some unplayable cross-court d[rives]. Australia thus has obtai[ned] winning lead by 3 to 1.—[Reuter's] Special.

KING'S PRIZE WINNER AT BISLEY

LONDON, July 20.

At Bisley the King's prize was won by Armourer Staffsergeant a (Frenchman) late of Herts Yeomanry, his score being 289.—Reuter's Special.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES POSTPONED

WIMBLEDON, July 20.

In the Davis Cup contests, rain Cramm-Allison match till Mon[day]. Vramm-Allison match till Mo[nday]. Doubles will be play[ed] Tuesday and the re[st] singles on Wednesday.—Reuter's Special.

SANGIT MOVI TONE

First THRILLING Picture

SEARCH for the TRUTH

The Best Picture Ever

Produced in INDIA

Featuring:—

JADDANBAI

BABY RANI,
A. HUSSAIN,
YAKUB.

Don't Miss to see this

Wonderous Picture of

1935

Now Running in the

Second Week

TIME: Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 Matinee On Sat. Sunday & Holidays at 2-30 P. M.

Special Zenana show on Thursday at 1-30 p.m.

at

Imperial Cinema

LAMINGTON ROAD

Direction: Western India Theatres, Limited.

Daily 3 Shows: 5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA

TO-DAY MATINEE 3 p.m.

TALKIES, Dubash Theatre.

HELD OVER for the FIFTH WEEK!

CROWDS STILL ROARING

in to see

EASTERN ARTS'

PROUD PRESENTATION

"Bharat Ki Beti"

Seldom has the Public seen such a MOVING Story . . . such FINE drama . . . such SUPERB acting . . . Its drama THROBS to the HEART-BEAT of one whose ONLY SIN WAS LOVE

With a cast which has never Gathered before in one picture!

RATTANBAI

YASMIN, SAROJINI, KAMALA, AMIR KARNATAKI, HAMID, DADI SARKARI, SHIVDASNI, GOPE.

It is an EASTERN ARTS' PICTURE

THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN

3rd Glorious Week

AJIT MOVIETONE'S

Magnificent Masterpiece

SHAHI LUTERA

Starring:

ASHRAF KHAN, A. R. KABULI, AMINA, SADIKALI SHAH, AZURIE

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45
Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45.

GLOBE TALKIES

Sandhurst Road.

NEXT SATURDAY:—

Kala's

"FIGHTING-BLOOD!"

Auction Sales

Messrs. VORA & Co.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, Opp. Hyland Co. of complete Modern style Bungalow furniture, Cabinet Gramophone, Musical Box, Ice Frigidaire, Singer Machine, Godrej safe, A. C. Ceiling Fans, Remington typewriter, Tilting sets, Wardrobes, Glassware, etc.

WHY SHOULD YOU JOIN

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLLEGE 100, Godown Street, Madras.

1. Because it is the only Institution in India that has passed out students with credit for the last 13 years in Cambridge Senior in 6 months & Electric Engineering in 8 months.
2. Because it is the only College in Southern India where Zemindars, European Officers, Sons of Rajahs & Nawabs L. M. & S.'s & M. B. B S.'s have read for Senior Cambridge & Higher School Certificate, . and B. A B. L.'s & M. A.'s for Commercial Diplomas.
3. Because it inaugurated the tution for Bombay High Court Advocate's Test for School-Finalists, Cambridge Higher London Matric & LL.B. Public Service Commission Test & commands the Highest number of students for the same.
4. Because it guarantees success; default refunds Fees.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Applications are invited from respectable gentlemen for Chief Agency, in Bombay Madras, Punjab, U.P., C.P., and Sind. Please apply stating minimum annual guarantee business—Manager, The Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (1342).

Wanted Salesmen with continuous experience of ten years in Printing Inks on pay. Apply or see Dolatram Kashiram & Co., Thakordwar, Karelwadi, Bombay. (4552).

Wanted some Stockists for Perfumery—salary Rs. 60 p.m. plus commission. For particulars apply J. D. & Co. (Dept. 2), Bhowanipore, Calcutta. (4543).

Vacancies exist for educated unemployed with a Banking concern. Pay Rs. 25|- to 150|- according to qualifications. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (4538).

Wanted District Organisers in every District for the Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (1385).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar, U. P., recognised and aided by the Government Board of Indian Medicine, U. P. The next session begins from 1st August, 1935. Applications for admission should reach the Principal before 25th July, 1935. Applicants to present themselves on 1st August, 1935, for admission test examination. Candidates High School (or equivalent examination) passed with Sanskrit or Prathama in Sanskrit with knowledge of English upto the High School standard will be admitted. Complete course 4 years with Dissection Hall and Practical Classes. For any further information and copies of Prospectus please apply with -|3|- annas postage stamps to the Principal. (4564).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Get absolutely free copy of Guide to Health and Pleasures in married life. Paris Import Company, Ferozepore (Punjab). (4545).

154 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Wireless and Cinema Magazines, Newspapers, Stamp Albums. Birthday Cards, Dictionaries, Atlases, Stationery. School Exercise Books, Pictures, Frames, Old Magazines. Ans. 4. KING CO., Near Central Bank, Bombay. (4134).

UNABLE TO BEAR ILLNESS

Engine Driver Sets Fire To Himself And Dies

BOMBAY, Saturday

Taking advantage of his wife's absence for a short time, a fifty year old engine driver, who was suffering from an acute type of Asthma, set fire to himself in his chawl on Friday afternoon.

On an alarm raised by his wife, the doors were broken open and he was removed to the J.J. Hospital, where he died the same evening.

At the inquest held on him today his wife related the tragic tale.

A verdict of suicide was returned.

PROTEST AGAINST NIMBKAR'S ARREST

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Municipal Workers' Union was held in the Union's Office at Foras Road, on Thursday last. Messrs. V. B. Karnik, Madan Shetty, Y. K. Kondviker, S. H. Zabwala, Deshpande, Sawant and others were present.

The following resolutions were passed:—

This meeting protests against the action of the Government in arresting Mr. R. S. Nimbker, the General Secretary of the Union.

This meeting regrets the sudden death of Mr. D. B. Shinde a member of the Managing Committee and sends its heartfelt condolences to his bereaved family.

The Committee elected Miss Maniben Kara as General Secretary in place of Mr. R. S. Nimbker. Afterwards the Committee also considered the various grievances of the municipal workers and it was decided to hold a public meeting of the workers on the 23rd of July at Foras Road near Union's Office to ventilat the grievances and to protest against the arrest of Mr. R. S Nimbker, the General Secretary of the Union.

Rai Bahadur Chhotalal Verma performed the opening ceremony of the Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha on Thursday last. Babasaheb Deshmukh, a member of the well-known family of Wadhona in the Arvi Tahsil has promised a donation of Rs. 25,000 to the College.

GLORIOUS 2nd WEEK

NEW THEATRES LTD.
presents

NEW INDIA PICTURE

BLOOD FEUD
BLOOD FEUD
BLOOD FEUD

Featuring:—
PRUTHWIRAJ, JAGDISH,
Miss MOLINA

SEE IT TO-DAY

AT

MINERVA
TALKIES
Lamington Road

Daily at: 5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m.
Matinee on Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 3 p.m.

HUSBAND ESCAPES WITH FINE

Sequel To Wife's Appeal For Leniency To Court

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A young Gujerati wife made a pathetic appeal to save her husband from being sent to jail in the case in which he and his mother were convicted of branding her.

The appeal for mercy was accepted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the accused were ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each.

In this case Rawishanker Ramji and his mother Godavaribai Ramji were arrested by the Palton Road Police on July 7, on a charge of having caused grievous hurt and abetment thereof, to Manekbai Rawishanker, wife of the first accused by branding her on the arm with a red hot iron bar.

Manekbai was 15 years of age and was at the time of the offence, in an advanced state of pregnancy.

For the prosecution it was stated that Manekbai who was married to Rawishanker about 18 months ago, went to live with her husband about year ago. The mother-in-law also lived with them. Somtime after there were constant quarrels between the husband and wife as a result of the complaints made by the mother-in-law to the girl's husband.

Three Branded

On Thursday July 4 Rawishanker received another complaint from his mother about the conduct of his wife and infuriated at the behaviour of the latter, he is alleged to have branded he girl with a red hot iron on the arm.

The prosecution alleged that the accused heated an iron bar in a sigri and branded his wife three times across the right arm and also inflicted a burn on the right elbow causing severe injuries.

When the case was taken up for hearing on the last occasion an application was made by the defence that the parties had come to an arrangement with the aid of the elders and the 'jamat' and prayed for permission to compound the case.

The Magistrate refused permission stating "never in a branding case."

The accused stated that the injuries were due to girl having accidentally fallen on a sigri

The Magistrate rejected the defence plea and convicted the accused

Wife's Plea For Husband

The complainant Manekbai at the conclusion of her evidence requested the court to show clemency to her husband as they had since become reconciled.

The Magistrate while passing orders observed it was a serious charge, but taking into consideration the appeal of the girl and the fact of their having been reconciled he would not send the accused to jail but impose fines on them.

MORE BENGALI BOOKS PROSCRIBED IN BIHAR

PATNA, July 18.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa have prescribed under section 4 Press Act, 1931 the following two books in Bengali:—

(1) Bidrchi Prachya, by Arun Chandra Guha, printed by the author at the Saraswati Press, 1, Ramanatha Majumadar street, Calcutta, and published by the same from the Sarawati Library at 9, Ramanath Majumadar Street, Calcutta

(2) Samyabader Corar Katha by Bijoylal Chatterji, printed by Binesh Chandra Sarkar at the Classic Press, 21 Patuatele Lane, Calcutta and published by Manmath Nath Biswas from the Atmassakti Library at 15, College Square Calcutta.—United Press.

PLIGHT OF CITY STUDENTS

Young Men's Union Outlines Demands And Plans Big Agitation

In spite of the economic crisis throughout the world and retrenchment among the parents and guardians of the students, the burden of fee on the students is yearly growing instead of decreasing.

The Bombay Senate refused to reduce the examination fee by Rs. 3/- which should be considered as the lowest demand of the students. Thousands of students have stopped their studies being unable to bear the burden of fees.

Realising the plight of the students, the Executive Committee of the Bombay Young Men's Union which met on Friday resolved to put forward the following demands of the students and to fight for them. There is a very good response from among the student population of Bombay.

STUDENTS' DEMANDS.

The following are the demands that are put forward by the Union:—

1 50 and 25 per cent. reduction in school and examination fees respectively in all recognised Educational institutions.

2 If a student once fails in the Examination the Examination fee for the subsequent year must be reduced by half.

3 If a student has failed in less than 4 subjects his school fee for the subsequent year must be reduced by 50 per cent.

4 The students of their failure should have full liberty to challenge the accuracy of the decision and if necessary their answer papers must be recorrected free of charge.

5 The students must have full liberty in their public life. There should be no dismissals, suspensions or other sorts of punishment in case of students who have taken part in politics or other sort of activities.

6 No punishment should be imposed upon students without proper investigations.

It has been resolved to hold a public meeting to put these demands before the students and to organise agitation among the students. The Union is making arrangements to put up a bold fight if the students demands are not acceded.

SECURITY FROM LOCAL URDU DAILY

Rs. 3,000 Demanded From "Khilafat" Printer And Keeper Of Press

A security of Rs. 3,000 was demanded from Syed Aziz-zur-Rahim Dehlavi, printer and publisher of the 'Khilafat" a local Urdu daily, and keeper of the Khilafat Press which the journal is printed, under sub section 3 of Section 3 of the Indian Press Emergency Act of 1931 as amended by Section 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932.

The two orders served upon him, refer to an editorial comment concerning the Quetta Earthquake, entitled "Bribery" that appeared in the issue of June, 7, 1935

The orders were served on Mr. Dehlavi, by Inspector Chand and Sub-Inspector F. M. Usman, of the Bombay C.I.D., at about 5-30 p.m. on Saturday.

A security of Rs. 1,500 was demanded as the publisher and printer of the journal, while Rs. 1,500 more, were demanded as the keeper of the press.

BEWARE!!!

Before seeking admission in any Institution for Cambridge Senior, London Matric Cambridge Higher, Electric & Mechanical Engineering, Bombay Advocate's Test, Public Service Commission test, Commercial Diplomas, S. L. C. & Matric, read the Prospectus of Anglo-American College 100 Godown Street, Madras, where Master Aziz son of a Nawab of the Punjab, and nephew of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan Late Governor of the Punjab & Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan A. D. C. to His Majesty George V, Mr. Khader, Zemindar of Ajarkhad, Master Singh, son of the Raja of Mohul Patna, Mr. Mcmohan, a European Officer, and Mr. Simachalam Vice-President of the Guntur District Board & M. L. C. of Madras, have read for Senior Cambridge and Mr. Pearce, a European Officer, for Inter B. Sc. of London University in Engineering.

WHY NOT YOU?

EYE TROUBLES?

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KOHINOOR
CINEMA
(DADAR, B.B.)

FROM 20th to 23rd
1st INSTALMENT OF
14 PARTS OF

"THE LIGHTNING WARRIOR"

Featuring:—
THE WONDER DOG
"RIN TIN TIN"

From 24th to 26th
2ND INSTALMENT
DAILY AT
5, 7-30 & 10 p.m.
Matinee on SAT., SUN. & Holidays
at 2-30 p.m.

GOVERNOR BACK FROM OOTY

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Mr. C. H. Bristow, Private Secretary, Lt. Colonel C. G. Toogood, Military Secretary, Mr. J. G. Maxwell-Gaunton and Captain M. V. Aides-de-Camp returned from Ootacamund.

WATCH MYSTERY SOLVED

Marwari's Notice Leads To Recovery Of Chief Officer's Property

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Marwari's notice sent to Mr. Honey of the City Fire Brigade asking him to redeem the gold watch purported to have been pledged with the former, is stated to have been responsible for tracing the gold watch valued at Rs. 200, belonging to Mr. Norman Coombes Chief Officer of the Bombay Fire Brigade, which was lost sometime ago.

While the Gamdevi police were still investigating into the matter on July 4, Jawanmull Pukhraj, a Marwari sent a notice to Mr. Honey asking him to redeem the gold watch, supposed to have been pledged by him on Aug. 12, 1933.

When Messrs. Honey and Coombes went to the Marwari's shop with the police, the Marwari admitted that Mr. Honey was not the person who pledged the watch with him.

The police in making an application before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court for the return of property to the owner stated that it was impossible to trace the culprit.

The Magistrate ordered a notice to be served on the Marwari.

Woman Stabbed On Verandah

BOMBAY, Saturday.

While seated on the verandah of her house on the Arthur Road Cross Lane with her husband and children, a young Hindu woman named Radabai was stabbed by a man last night.

The Kalachowkie Police however arrested two people, Raoji Sonu and Ghojar Sonu, who were later enlarged on bail at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

T. V. Sham (22), a photographer's assistant, who was removed in an unconscious condition to the G. T. Hospital on Wednesday, died on Friday morning.

The medical officer thinks the cause of death to be opium poisoning.

At the inquest on him, commenced to-day, Chini Rama Sanjiva Rao said that the deceased was staying in his room at Babulnath Road.

On Wednesday evening, when he returned home, he found his friend in an unconscious condition and removed him to the G. T. Hospital.

Further inquiry was adjourned to 30th.

Hunt For Hidden Treasure In Ghatkopar Temple

Pujari Finds 5 Idols In Dust And Deep Pit Underneath Seat Of "Devasthan"

(From Our Correspondent)

GHATKOPAR, July 20.

That with a view to obtaining imaginary hidden treasure from underneath the seat of the "Devasthan," 5-idols in a Hindu temple known as "Ghatoba" in Chembur Road about a mile from Ghatkopar police station were pulled down and the place under the seat was dug out 5ft. in length 5ft. in depth and 2ft. in width without any success, was the subject-matter of a complaint lodged by the leaders of the Somvanshiya Kshatriya Pathare community of Chembur to whom the temple belonged exclusively.

The complaint inter alia stated that the temple of "Ghatoba" was the recipient of an annual Government grant of Rs. 9 in the name of Mr. M. K. Mahatre for a number of years. Mr. Keshrinath Shantaram Rao was its "Vahivatdar". Mr. Arjun Moreshwar, the "Pujari," used to go daily for worship.

On July 11 last he informed them that the five idols lay in the dust and that somebody had dug out a pit, admeasuring 5ft. in length, 5ft. in depth and 2ft. in width, underneath the seat of the "Devasthan."

It was suggested that the idea of the alleged culprits might have been to obtain hidden treasure as imagined by them or who else would thus defile a place of worship or wound the religious feelings of their community?

Open Day And Night.

It transpired that the doors of the temple remain open all the 24 hours and several devotees outside their community used to come there and take rest at odd hours. It is believed that the culprits must have done their nefarious work during the night previous to the receipt of the report from the "Pujari". They requested Mr. B. Y. Salvi, the Sub-Inspector of the Ghatkopar Police to make inquiries into the matter.

The investigation, in the absence of sufficient evidence to trace the culprits, it is understood, has been 'finalled' as an act of mischief on the part of certain atheists, who had no faith in the "stones" besmeared with red lead.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HARIJANS

Bombay Provincial Board Sanctions Rs. 7,200

The Hon. Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bombay Provincial Board writes:—

The Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh sanctioned Rs. 7,200 for distributing scholarships among Harijan students during the current academic year.

A Scholarship sub-committee, which included Harijan members also, was appointed to scrutinise applications and sanction scholarships to deserving students.

But in view of the limited amount at their disposal the Committee could sanction scholarships only to almost all the deserving students, school going as well as collegians, who received scholarships last year.

So far as girl applications were concerned, the Committee sanctioned scholarships to almost all those who applied.

The total number of students who received scholarships and book-money is 155 which include 7 collegians, 20 girls, 125 boys attending secondary schools and three students studying for Diploma in the J. J. School of Arts.

The above scholarships have been sanctioned by the Board without making any distinction between castes or province to which the applicants belonged.

The Board regret that they had to reject nearly 300 applications from deserving new students due to paucity of funds and they request the public to contribute liberally towards the funds of the Board.

PARSI WOMEN IN MENTAL HOSPITAL

Sir J. Bomon-Behram Gives Rs. 50,000 For Separate Building

Sir Jehangir Bomon-Behram has given a sum of Rs. 50,000 to the Government of Bombay for the purpose of constructing a building for the exclusive use of Parsi female patients in the compound of the Central Mental Hospital at Yeravda.

It is understood that Government have accepted this offer and have instructed the Surgeon-General to convey their thanks to Sir Jehangir Bomon-Behram for his generous donation.

The War Office announces that Colonel C. D. Rawson has been appointed Brigadier-General on the Staff of the Northern Command in India.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
TO
MALADIES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS
Purohit's
SHWASHARI

BLUE PACKING: for sufferers from Asthma, Cough, Bronchitis, etc.

RED PACKING: in cases of Liver complaints in addition to troubles explained on the other side.

Manufacturers: Dr. PUROHIT PHARMACY: KOLHAPUR

Bombay Agents: ORIENTAL MEDICAL STORES, Princess St.

WHY SHOULD YOU JOIN

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLLEGE
100, Godown Street, Madras.

1. Because it is the only Institution in India that has passed out students with credit for the last 13 years in Cambridge Senior in 6 months & Electric Engineering in 8 months.
2. Because it is the only College in Southern India where Zemindars, European Officers, Sons of Rajahs & Nawabs L. M. & S.'s & M. B. B S.'s have read for Senior Cambridge & Higher School Certificate, and B. A B. L.'s & M. A.'s for Commercial Diplomas.
3. Because it inaugurated the tution for Bombay High Court Advocate's Test for School-Finalists, Cambridge Higher London Matric & LL.B. Public Service Commission Test & commands the Highest number of students for the same.
4. Because it guarantees success; default refunds Fees.

FRENCH MAGAZINES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

You would have heard of, perhaps read one French Magazine, but we can bet you haven't come across the magazine that we can send you. It is the Frenchiest of Frenchy We cannot use here the "adjective" to describe its stories and love pictures (photographs and drawings). The cost is Rupee one postpaid. The pictures alone are worth Rs. 2 Shoot us Re. 1 in postage stamps or Indian Postal Order and a copy of French Magazine will be sent to you postpaid.

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BOMBAY ENJOYS COOL WEATHER

Heavy Rains Make Water Supply Outlook Satisfactory

3½ INS. OF RAINS IN 9 HOURS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Those who were perspiring and complaining in the excessive heat of May and early June, must be rejoicing in the cool weather the rains have brought us during the present month.

During the past three days with renewed heavy rains the atmosphere has been exceptionally cool and blankets have been a necessity at night.

The streets, too, have not been flooded despite the heavy downpour and pedestrians have not had to wade through knee-deep water.

45-1/2 Inches Up-To-date

This morning by 8 o'clock the Colaba Observatory had recorded 1.11 inches of rain since 8 a.m. on Friday. The total rainfall so far is 45.50 inches against 35.74 inches last year.

The Tulsi and Powai lakes have been overflowing for the past few days. Last week the Tansa Lake recorded eight inches of rain, the total so far in this area being 32 inches.

The total capacity of Tansa Lake is 35,604 million gallons. The present water level is 20,782 million gallons. Generally Tansa Lake is overflowing by the end of August but this year if rain continues to fall as it has been falling for the past few days, it may overflow earlier.

To-day the skies were cloudy since the morning. There were heavy showers overnight and a terrific downpour between 8 and 9 a.m. followed by periodical showers during the day.

It continued to dizzle till about 7 p.m. when there was a temporary stoppage.

Bombay has had 3 ins. 55 cents of rain from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 6, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 19, 1354
Parsi: Behman 18, 1304
Sunrise: 6-11
Sunset: 7-18
High Tide: 3-21 15-36
Low Tide: 9-06 22-02

MONDAY, July 22.

Council of State by-election: Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency nomination of candidates.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 23

Council of State by-election: Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency: Scrutiny of nomination papers.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 24.

Bombay Gymkhana, Mud Sports in aid of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Cross Maidan, 5-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

SALDANHA, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, late of Marshall, Sons and Co., Ltd., expired 8 a.m. on Saturday, Funeral cortege will leave his residence, "Salmonairl" Santa Cruz, at 8 a.m. on Sunday.
English papers please copy.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. V. S. Sohoni will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Samaj, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Reincarnation and Memory" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road to-day (Sundya) evening at 6-15.

KARNATAK SANGH

The third annual day celebrations of the Karnatak Sangh will be held at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. N. S. Kowshik will deliver an address.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC WORKMEN'S UNION

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Electric Workmen's Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at the Union Office, Contractor's Chawl, Girgaum.

TIVIMNENSES UNION

Under the auspices of the Union, the Annual Feast of St. Christopher, the Patron Saint of Tivim, will be celebrated in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, by a Solemn High Mass, Sermon, Exposition and Benediction to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

YOUNG DAIWADNYA UNIONS

The annual general meeting of the above Union will be held in the hall of Thakurdwar Marathi Municipal School to-day at 5 p.m. Mr. V. N. Naik will preside

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy Study Class will meet in the Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. The morning 'Yoser' and 'Ahaba' Benedictions will be the subject of study

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Mr. Manubhai C. Pandya, will deliver his second lecture on 'Aryan Culture and Civilization' to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay

LOKMANYA SEVA MANDAL

The twelfth general meeting of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 18, Chinchpokly.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

51, Esplanade Road

Free Public Lecture

"REINCARNATION AND MEMORY"

Sunday, July 21st, 6-15 p.m.
All Cordially Invited

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"One New York Night." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Kid Millions". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Noor-E-Yaman". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Goin' to Town". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Romance of Manhattan". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matine, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Shahi Lutera". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Blood Feud." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Bharat-Ki-Betty." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Search for Truth." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Babes in Toyland." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"Just Imagine." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.
MAJESTIC—"Usha.". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-0 p.m
KOHINOOR—"The Lightning Warrior" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

9-30 a.m. Morning Service. Relayed from Afghan Memorial Church. 10-30 a.m. Classical and Light Music. Sangit Ratna Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 12-0 noon. The Radio Quartet. 1-0 p.m. Close down. 6-0 p.m. "Seven Days Sunshine". A Musical Cruise. With book and lyrics. The B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra. 7-0 p.m. The London Palladium Orchestra. Light Music. 7-30 p.m. Empire Relay. 8-30 p.m. Weather Report and News. 8-45 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. The V.U.B. Indian Orchestra. G. A. Joshi—Violin. Prahilad Ganu—Dilruba. Majid Khan—Sarangi. Kamoo—Tabla 10-15 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Religious Service,* relayed from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London. 8-15 p.m. Medvedeff's Balalaika Orchestra with Olga Alexanva (Soprano) and Max Turganoff (Tenor) 9-00 p.m. A Pianoforte Recital by Kendall Taylor. 9-30 p.m. The B.B.C. Military Band; conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell, Foster Richardson (Bass). 10-00 p.m. Weekly News letter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. Troise and his Mandoliers with Don Carlos (Tenor). 10-30 p.m. Close down
*Electrical recording.

DEBATE ON "LEAGUE OF AFRICAN AND ASIATIC NATIONS".

Under the auspices of Dr. Clifford Manshardt Debating Society, a public debate will be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada Road, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. when Mr. T. K. Menon will propose that "There should be a League of All African and Asiatic Nations" and Mr. K. T. Chandy will lead the opposition.
Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Penang and Japan per s.s. 'Kidderpore' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Monday the 22nd instant

Mails for Australia per s.s. 'Babramold' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 23rd instant.

PUBLIC MEETING OF CUTCHIS AT MANDVI

A public meeting of Cutchis will be held, under the auspices of Shri Cutch Prajakiya Parishad, Bombay, in Kharek Bazaar, Mandvi near Shri Anantnathji Jain Temple to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the arrest of Anjar Nagarseth and to consider Vagad Position.

Among the speakers will be Messrs. Soorji Vallabhdas, Mathuradas Kanji Matani, Dr. P. H. Meisheri, Nenji Tejpal, Velji Lakhamsi Napoo, L. R. Tairsee and others.
Mr. Moolraj Karsondas will preside.

"AEROPLANE ROMANCE CASE"

Wordy Warfare Between Magistrate And Defence Counsel

"LOOKING AFTER" RANGANAYAKI EXPLAINED

"Was Ranganayaki under the care of her husband on January 23, 1935"?

A wordy warfare raged between Mr. I. S. Haji, the Magistrate, and Mr. A. R. Gadkari, the Defence counsel, over the admissibility of the above question in the course of the cross-examination of S. S. Raghavan, the complainant, and the brother of the girl, at the resumed hearing of what is popularly known as the "Aeroplane Romance Case" at the Mazagaon Court on Friday, afternoon.

Court: Is it a question to be put to this witness? Don't you think it is a mixed question of fact and law? You are asking him for legal opinion?

Counsel: No, Sir. It is more a question of fact, on which depends law.

Court: Ask the witness if you like, whether at that time she was under his own care.—That is already on the record.

MEANING OF "UNDER THE CARE OF HUSBAND."

Court: What do you mean by "under the care of her husband"? Do you mean whether she was living with him?—No. Whether the care of her husband continued while the girl was staying with her father. Let the witness say what he understands by the question.

Court: Is it a class-room or what? I am not going to examine his English.

Counsel: We cannot go to Law without ascertaining the Fact. Law in this case depends on the answer to this question.

Court: The witness should guide us in the Law?—No. Sir.

We take Law from law-givers, but we go to Law in the light of the facts on record.

Mr. Acharya, objecting to the wording of the question under discussion, said that the word 'Care' meant differently, for different people and even amongst Lawyers there was no unanimity of opinion as to is interpretation.

Mr. Gadkari then appealed to the Court that without prejudice to the cause of the accused the question must be allowed.

All the while, the witness was kept out of the Court room.

"LOOKING AFTER."

"Did Ranganayaki's husband look after her, after January, 23, 1933? asked the Magistrate amending the wording of the original question.

Witness: I do not understand the question, sir. (Laughter.)

Court: Did her husband send her clothing, money, etc.?—No.

Witness further stated that after the first visit of Ranganayaki to Bangalore with the accused in December, 1933, his father warned him not to make friends with the accused, as the latter might use him for his own purpose, taking advantage of the friendship. Court: Your father thought, accused might buy you over?—Yes.

Re-examined, witness stated that his exodus to the several villages with Ranganayaki was not in connection with his wife's illness but due to a statement found in a letter of the accused addressed to Ranganayaki, which ran as follows: "Please leave a letter. I will approach wherever you may be or go. First refuse to go."

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to July, 23.

BEWARE!!!

Before seeking admission in any Institution for Cambridge Senior, London Matric Cambridge Higher, Electric & Mechanical Engineering, Bombay Advocate's Test, Public Service Commission test, Commercial Diplomas, S. L. C. & Matric, read the Prospectus of Anglo-American College, 100 Godown Street, Madras, where Master Aziz son of a Nawab of the Punjab, and nephew of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan Late Governor of the Punjab & Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan, A. D. C. to His Majesty George V, Mr. Khader, Zemindar of Ajarkhad, Master Singh, son of the Raja of Mohul Patna, Mr. Mcmohan, a European Officer, and Mr. Simachalam Vice-President of the Guntur District Board & M. L. C. of Madras, have read for Senior Cambridge and Mr. Pearce, a European Officer, for Inter B. Sc. of London University in Engineering.

WHY NOT YOU?

For Gaekwar Diamond Jubilee Celebrations

BARODA, July 20

Preparations for the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the rule of His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda, which are to be held in next January, are going on rapidly. In every district committees are appointed for the purpose.

It has been decided by the Central Committee to issue a general appeal to the public to contribute to the funds.—United Press.

CUTCHI STUDENTS' UNION

The general meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Grain Merchants Association Hall, Musjid Bunder Road, Mandvi.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR

Under the auspices of the Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. when Pandit Dwijendranathji Shashtri will deliver a lecture on "Vedic Culture" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxman Rao Oghale will deliver a public lecture on 'Bhagwad Gita' to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.).

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday) Sjt. Dr. K. R. Shetti will deliver a lecture on 'Ayurved' at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

CENTENARY OF ROYAL SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a meeting will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the Centenary of the Royal Society of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be celebrated by special songs by the blind boys of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind followed by a lecture on "Food and Drink from Zoroastrian point of view" by Dr. Jehangir M. Pavri followed by another lecture by Mr. K. J. B. Wadia on "Emotions in Animals" illustrated by lantern pictures on the screen. Prof. Dorab D. Kanga will preside.

The proposed meeting of prominent leaders of all shades of public opinion in Berar convened by Mr. P. B. Gole, Editor, "Matri Bhumi," Akola, to discuss the question of allocation of seats to Berar under the new Constitution has been postponed, as the dates previously announced viz. [redacted] and 21st July are not suitable to the Muslim invitees as [redacted] Berar members of the [redacted] tion Committee.

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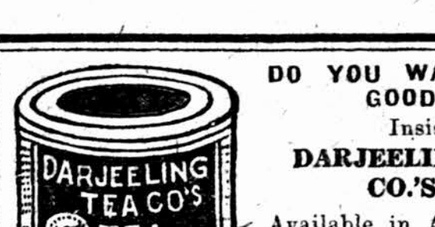

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BRITISHER FOR RESEARCH OFFICER'S POST

Industrial Council Ask High Commissioner To Select One

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 18.

The meetings of the Advisory Council of Industrial Research which concluded a week ago in Simla did not evoke enthusiasm in Simla, not only because the Hon. Mr. Mitchell, the Member-in-charge of Industries, in opening the session, though first of its kind, did not put life into it but also because the proceedings, held in camera, were allowed to be known to public through very cryptic, communique. It is a pity that the example of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research which issues to the press almost verbatim reports of its proceedings was not followed by the newly started Industrial Research Council. Perhaps, the suggestion may be taken up by the Industrial Council and adopted from its next meeting.

The Industrial Research Bureau will continue to be attached to the Indian Stores Department which is already attached to the Department of Industries and Labour. Mr. N. Brodie, the Director, will shortly have his directorate fully equipped to deal with the questions that have been referred to it as a result of the recent decisions of the Advisory Board.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR.

I understand Mr. Dickson, who has been in charge of Government Stores in the Karachi circle, has been selected for the post of Deputy Director.

For the post of Research Officer at the headquarters, the Public Service Commission invited applications and interviewed many candidates, but, according to my information, none of them has been found fit for the post, with the result that the High Commissioner for India in London will be approached to select one in Britain. Thus, this post also goes to a Britisher.

Lastly, for the post of Assistant Research Officer, there were over seventy candidates with English, Berlin and other Continental degrees, eleven of them were interviewed in Simla and the appointment has been made of one Mr. Barat in Calcutta, for work in the Test House at Alipore.—A.P.

ANOTHER DUTCH 'PLANE CRASH

14 Killed Near Mesocco

BERNE, July 20.

Ten passengers and four crew were killed, when a Dutch aeroplane proceeding from Milan to Frankfurt-am-main crashed near Mesocco.—Reuter.

13 CASUALTIES?

AMSTERDAM, July 20.

According to information received here there were nine passengers and four crew aboard the Dutch airliner which crashed in Switzerland. Apparently it was flying low in storm, crashed at the mountainside and caught fire. All aboard were killed instantly, except a woman steward who died of injuries, before she was able to say anything in regard to the cause of the accident. All the victims are believed to be Dutch, except two British passengers are believed to be named Nesbit and Watts.—Reuter.

Greek Cabinet Reorganised

Retention Of General Kondylis Regarded As Victory For Royalists

ATHENS, July 20.

After a lengthy meeting the reorganisation of the Cabinet has been completed with M. Tsaldaris as Premier, General Kondylis Vice-Premier and Minister of War, and M. Maximos Foreign Minister.

The retention of General Kondylis in the Cabinet is regarded as a victory for the Royalists, making the prospects of the restoration of the monarchy more likely.—Reuter.

MERELY RESHUFFLE

ATHENS, July 19

After a conversation in the evening between M. Tsaldaris the Premier and General Kondylis the War Minister, it seems certain that the latter will collaborate with the government; consequently instead of the Cabinet's collective resignation there will be merely a reshuffle.—Reuter.

Another Nazi Purge

Concentration Camp For "Steel Helmet" Officers

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, July 19.

Further drastic measures against Steel Helmet and ex-Servicemen's organisations were announced to-night.

The Secret State Police in Silesia has decreed the immediate dissolution of all Steel Helmet organisations in the districts of Breslau, Liegnitz and Oppeln which are the principal towns of the provinces.

The Minister of Interior in Thuringia has forbidden the wearing of steel-helmets, badges, uniforms, display of flags, and holding meetings and parades.

Several high officers of Steel Helmet organisations in Thuringia are taken in protective custody and transferred to the concentration camp in Sulza for alleged activities against the authority of the State for alleged spreading of untrue rumours liable to lower the standard of the State in the eyes of the public, and making contemptuous remarks about certain Nazi organisations.

Kamaladevi Refutes Charges Against Congress

SAYS, INDIAN STATES WERE NOT TREATED IN STEP-MOTHERLY FASHION

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 20.

Shrimati Kamaladevi who is now in Bangalore addressed a large gathering last night. She spoke at length on the unique part which the Indian National Congress played in rousing mass consciousness and kindling mental alertness to face manly, social and political problems with which India at present was confronted with. She pictured the average life of an Indian peasant and the appalling condition of poverty and starvation of millions.

Describing the policy and programme of the National Congress as a whole Mrs. Kamaladevi refuted strongly the charge that subjects of Indian States were treated in step-motherly fashion of the great national organisation and maintained that the Congress stood as much for Indian States as for British India. The Congress visualised greater unity and a greater sense of oneness and worked for a united free India.

She concluded by saying that people in States should realise their responsibilities and take initiative in matters affecting their welfare.

Mrs. Kamaladevi was entertained by the members of the Mysore Journalists Association, Bangalore.

Brook Not Injured

(Special Cable).

ALEXANDRIA, July 19.

Brook was not injured but his machine was completely wrecked when unable in the darkness to locate the aerodrome he ran short petrol and crashed within a quarter-mile of Mersamatruh.

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WORLD-WIDE Y.M.C.A. CONGRESS

India To Be Venue Next January

GENEVA, July 19

The International Y. M. C. A. Executive have decided to convene a world wide Y. M. C. A. Congress in India from January 2 to 10, 1937, probably at Agra.—Reuter.

IMPETUS TO CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

LONDON, July 20

Government of India have taken a step which should give great impetus to the co-operative movement in all provinces of British India, declares the "Times" in a leading article in reference to government grants for rural reconstruction. The movement, after all requires something more than goodwill and enthusiasm if it is to expand.

The successful village improvement scheme initiated by Sir F. Sykes in Bombay is an example of what can be done, by official assistance of a non-official endeavour.

Now that Government of India have undertaken to meet one of the most essential needs of India, the improvement should be rapid and with the association of district officers rural reconstruction will revive the good, but neglected, custom of direct personal contact between them and the people.—Reuter.

UPROAR IN PARIS STREETS

PARIS, July 19

Demonstrators sang the "Internationale" and shouted Communist slogans. The traffic was held up and there was a tremendous uproar.

Six thousand police are on duty and 500 persons have been arrested.

Finally at 8-10 p.m. the traffic was resumed and the police cordons were withdrawn. The Demonstration ended without grave incident.—Reuter.

1,000 ARRESTS MADE

PARIS, July 19.

The Prefecture of Police announces that about 1,000 arrests were made during the Civil Servants demonstrations.—Reuter.

A B. B. and C. I. local knock[ed] down fatally, an unknown [man] at the Bombay Central Sta[tion] about 10 a.m. to-day.

The body was remov[ed] morgue.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

England's Unenviable Position In Test Cricket

(By J. C. MAITRA).

SOUTH AFRICANS' PLUCKY FIGHT.

By forcing the third test match to a draw the South African tourists have proved beyond a shadow of doubt, if there was any doubt at all after their magnificent victory in the second Test at Lord's that they are a team not to be trifled with. In every department of the game, they are as much skilful and sagacious as their hosts. The third Test at Leeds demanded from them all their intelligence and resourcefulness, pluck and courage, tenacity and determination, especially on the final day, and they contributed them all in an admirable manner. The South African Captain and his colleagues deserve to be highly complimented on their successful effort to avert a heavy defeat.

A GOOD BEGINNING BUT.

Wyatt, England's captain who appeared rather unexpectedly on the scene after it was reported that he was not well enough to take up the leadership, won the toss and had the benefit of a plumb wicket to bat on. Although Wyatt himself was out before a run was registered, England's batsmen took good advantage of it and raised the total to 177 for 5 wickets. Dennis Smith (36), Barber (2[illegible]), Wally Hammond (63) and Mitchell of Yorkshire (58) were the chief contributors to this collection. Thereafter followed an unexpected collapse in which the remaining batsmen fell to pieces before the Langton-Vincent combination with an addition of 39 runs only. These two bowlers captured 4 wickets each for 59 and 45 respectively, while Crisp accounted for two wickets for 26 runs.

TOURISTS' SENSATIONAL COLLAPSE.

With such a poor total before them the South Africans began confidently. Seidle and Rowan playing sterling cricket notched 120 on the board for two wickets down. Then a disaster overtook the visitors. Bat after bat returned to the pavilion with negligible figures put on their account. Eight batsmen dismissed for only 51 runs—a feat for which England could well be proud. There was no outstanding performance with the ball. It was perfect team work which brought about this sensational rout of the visiting batsmen.

ENGLAND'S BRIGHT POSITION.

Having a lead of 45 runs, the England's skipper wisely decided to remain behind and allowed Denis Smith and Mitchell to open the second innings. As in the first innings they batted quite confidently and recorded a first wicket stand of 122 runs in a period of two hours. At the close of the second day, England had secured an assuredly winning position by compiling 177 runs for three wickets. According to expectations, Hammond and Wyatt, the over-night's not outs, forced the pace on the final day and added 100 runs to the score in an hour. At this stage rain intervened and play had to be stopped for 25 minutes. On resumption, England lost three wickets in quick succession for an addition of 17 runs, when Wyatt applied closure.

DOGGED TENACITY SAVES.

The South African skipper fully realised that it was impossible for the tourists to make 340 runs during the time left, and win the match. He advised his batsmen to bat with dogged tenacity and avert a defeat which was more probable in view of the condition of the pitch. Bruce Mitchell and Seidle rose to the occasion. The former remained at the wicket for 165 minutes and scored 58. Viljoen's one hour's patient stand produced 9 runs. Then Wade fought stubbornly to the last, while Cameron threw all cautionsness to the winds and slogged the home bowlers desparately. Wyatt tried every method to throw down the placid batsmen and employed as many as eight bowlers to do the trick. But the tourists would not be tempted to take any dangerous risk. When stumps were drawn, they had lost 5 wickets for 194 runs.

POSITIONS OF WORRY AND COMFORT.

England, it is said, was unfortunate in losing the services of Sutcliffe, Leyland, Clark and Hollies in the third Test. It is probable that their inclusion might have given added advantage to the home side in batting and bowling. But as it was the new comers, especially Mitchell, Smith and Barber shone in bright colours. Hardstaff and Sims did not come up to expectations. Of the old bridge, Hammond showed at last his true form scoring 63 and 87 (not out) in the two innings, while Wyatt justified himself by scoring 44 in the second innings. Ames failed again with his bat and England showed an unexpectedly long tail.

The South Africans had dropped Balaskas and Nourse from the team. Handicapped as they were with the loss of the toss, they made an excellent show, though some of their batting failures are unaccountable. They have now only to win one match to bag the rubber, while England is in the desperate position of losing it at the very next. They have therefore to rack their brains to find out the best combination which will cause the visitors downfall at the next week-end. For the tourists it is comparatively easier matter with all their stock at hand. The next few days will show how they solve the problem.

PREPARATIONS FOR POONA RACES

Timings For Special Trains During Season

The Poona Racing season will commence on August 3 and preparations are in progress to ensure that the racing will attract a large number of visitors from Bombay. Special trains from Bombay for first, second and third class passengers will be run by the G.I.P. Raiway as follows:—Combined I & II Class leave V.T. at 10-35 a.m. arrive Poona at 1-24 p.m. III Class only leave V.T. at 10-10 a.m. arrive Poona 12-58 p.m. The timings for the return journey are: I & II Class Special leave Poona at 7-30 p.m. arrive V.T. 10-31 p.m. III Class leave Poona 8 p.m. arrive V.T. 11-1 p.m.

Passengers will be carried from Bombay and Lonavla only. Dining cars are provided on the 1st and 2nd Clas Special and an Indian Refreshment Car on the 3rd Class Special. Messrs Brandon's are responsible for the catering in the combined 1st and 2nd Class special.

Racegoers can purchase tickets for meals in the Dining Car with their train tickets, and the holders will be given preference over those who have not purchased these tickets.

COCHET DEFEATS CEYLON "PRO"

COLOMBO, July 17

Making an eight hundred mile [illegible] to keep up his engagement [illegible]mbo, Henri Cochet, who [illegible]om Trichinopoly this [illegible]layed an exhibition [illegible]he Ceylon Lawn Club [illegible]st Jansz, the professional of the Colombo Orient Club.

This is Cochet's first public appearance in Colombo. Although he defeated his opponent in two straight sets, 6-2, 7-5, everyone admired Jansz, who clothed in his customary dhoti and barefooted played well to win two games in the first set and five games in the second.

Cochet also participated in a Double match against local amateurs, Partnered by E. R. de Saram, he defeated Nicholas and Sansoni, the Ceylon Doubles Champions.

Rs. 20 LAKHS FOR COTTON GROWERS

Coimbatore Society's New Scheme

MADRAS, July 18

It is understood that the Coimbatore Co-operative Cotton Sales Societly propases to lend Rs. 20 lakhs to rural Co-operative Societies which will advance money to cotton growers on the agreement that producers will sell their cotten only to the Co-operative Sales Society.

There are about 700 Rural Societies in Coimbatore District and by the present scheme the sales society expects to market annually cotton about Rs. 80 lakhs.—A.P.

INDIA WINS THIRD HOCKEY TEST

New Zealand Beaten By 7 Goals To 1

WELLINGTON (New Zealand) July 20.

In the Third Hockey Test Match India beat New Zealand by 7 goals to 1.—Reuter.

Miss Amirbai Karnataki, well-known singer of Bijapur, will give a programme of vocal music at Laxmi Bagh this evening on the occasion of the annual day celebration of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay.

RECORD IN 3,000-METRE WALK

LONDON, July 20.

Cooper, amateur two-mile champion, created the world's record in 3,000 meter walk. The Time taken was 12 minutes 38 and one-fifth seconds, beating 12/53 three-figth, made by Rasmussen (Dengark) in July 1918 and also 12/44 four-fifth made Canadian Cieman, which has not yet been officially passed.—Reuter's Special.

A verdict of "accidental death" was returned in the case of Savitribai, aged 55, who was knocked down and killed by a tram-car on the 15th inst., near Lal Baug.

GLASGOW YOUNGSTER BEATS HIS OWN TUTOR

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BISLEY, July 19.

Special interest is evinced in the King's prize owing to the fact that the fifteen year Glasgow boy, R. A. W. Barr who has entered the second stage is the youngest to have ever done so eliminating his own tutor by many crack shots in the first stage. The crowd watched his every movement to-day. He appeared completely unaware of his numerous admirers but after a good start grew tired in the last range and failed to qualify for tomorrow's final by one point scoring 141.

Miss Marjorie Foster the only woman who ever won the King's Prize, has qualified with 144.

BEWARE!!!

Before seeking admission in any Institution for Cambridge Senior, London Matric Cambridge Higher, Electric & Mechanical Engineering, Bombay Advocate's Test, Public Service Commission test, Commercial Diplomas, S. L. C. & Matric. read the Prospectus of Anglo-American College, 100 Godown Street, Madras, where Master Aziz son of a Nawab of the Punjab, and nephew of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan Late Governor of the Punjab & Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan, A. D. C. to His Majesty George V, Mr. Khader, Zemindar of Ajarkhad, Master Singh, son of the Raja of Mohul Patna, Mr. Mcmohan, a European Officer, and Mr. Simachalam Vice-President of the Guntur District Board & M. L. C. of Madras, have read for Senior Cambridge and Mr. Pearce, a European Officer, for Inter B. Sc. of London University in Engineering.

WHY NOT YOU?

SEVENTH INSTALMENT OF THRILLING SERIAL STORY

"The Monster of the Loch"

Crook Meets Crook

By W. J. MAKIN

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The story begins:—

Peter Hayton, the crime reporter on a London newspaper, who is telling the story, is ordered to investigate the disappearance of a man rowing across Loch Lare, in the Scottish Highlands. The people living near the loch believe he had been killed by a prehistoric monster.

Hayton is living in a house owned by Jonathan Jow, a big-game hunter with the strange theory that criminals have the instincts of wild beasts. He has tracked down many murderers by this theory. When Hayton arrives he finds that Jonathan Jow had received a telegram from Martin Benson, the owner of an island in the middle of the loch, inviting him to go to Lare Castle, to investigate "ridiculous gossip regarding monster".

Jow wires acceptance, Hayton can stay at the castle, too.

During the journey a fat, sallow-faced man who calls himself Sam Oppermann comes into their railway compartment. He says he knows a great deal about Martin Benson.

"If anything should happen to our mutual friend," he mutters, "you'll be able to substantiate my alibi. Good-night, gentlemen."

When they arrive at Lare Castle, Martin Benson professes anxiety to get to the truth of the monster legend. At dinner he tells Jow and Hayton that the island was previously owned by a David Norway. This excites Jow.

Norway, he says, was a scientist, who made an amazing discovery in the South Seas. When he got back to London he lectured before the Royal Society and produced some eggs. He insisted they were the preserved eggs of some prehistoric monster—possibly of a plesiosaur.

Full of enthusiasm, Norway suggested that an attempt should be made to hatch out these eggs and try to bring these prehistoric monsters back to the earth.

The members laughed uproariously until Norway, a pathetic figure, disappeared from London and bought Lare Castle.

"He was mad," breaks in Benson. "He used to row himself about the loch in a little boat. One night he went out in the midst of a fierce thunderstorm. He never returned. After two years his death was presumed, and I bought the castle."

Jill Johnson, a woman reporter whom Hayton dislikes, invades the island, having rowed across the loch by herself. She claims to have seen the monster, and stays the night.

That night Jow and Hayton see a diver on the loch and later see him being revived in a compression chamber near the castle.

Next day Jow telephones the police at Edinburgh and learns that eight years before a safe deposit in the city was raided and the three burglars got away with stones worth over half a million pounds.

They had a powerful car, and set off for Loch Lare. They were carrying the jewels across in a boat at night, when a quarrel began. One of the men was shot dead, and another thrown overboard and had to swim for his life. The third toppled the plunder into the loch.

The third man was Martin Benson, and just about as Jow is about to reveal to Hayton the man thrown overboard, Sam Oppermann suddenly appears.

(Now read on.)

CHAPTER 16.

The Mad Scientist Journeys To The Loch

"I believe in being cheerful," growled Sam Oppermann, with a hoarse throat suggesting he had sampled freely the local whisky! "And so long as our mutual friend, Martin Benson, is still alive—well, my alibi won't matter.

Jonathan Jow nodded. "That's the spirit, he agreed. "Maybe it would interest you to know that Martin Benson was equally cheerful this morning at breakfast."

"Was he now?" scowled the sallow-faced man.

"Thoroughly pleased," went on Jonathan Jow placidly. "Just like a man who had found something."

"Found something!" There was a dangerous gleam in the dark eyes of the man before us. "Maybe it's the monster he's found."

"I don't think so," reflected Jonathan Jow, as though carefully considering the point. "For, you see, Martin Benson doesn't believe in the monster."

"No more do I," growled Sam Oppermann, pulling the black sombrero further over his face.

"But there's something in the loch," hazarded Jonathan Jow.

"Yes, there's something," leered the other.

'And I shouldn't be surprised if to-night the real hunt begins."

SAM OPPERMANN

Sam Oppermann stared at that figure in the snuff-coloured suit, hiding his mahogany features behind a blue cloud of cheroot smoke.

"Then I guess I will worry about that alibi," he said, and he turned abruptly and walked away.

Jonathan Jow chuckled to himself.

'We're setting the stage, my boy."

With the affability of a man on holiday with plenty of time to waste, he accompanied me to the hotel, where I had decided to write a telegraphic story to the "Daily Courier."

I sat myself at a table and was soon immersed in work. As I wrote, the humiliation of the morning disappeared. It was certainly going to be a first-class sensation.

As I scribbled rapidly I observed out of the corner of my eye that Jonathan Jow was engaged in affable conversation with the manager of the hotel, a rough Scotsman who nevertheless knew how to provide comfort in this out-of-the-way place among the Highlands.

The conversation droned on monotonously about trout fishing and the various varieties of fly in use. In the midst of a long, technical disquisition on a certain species of fly, a local village boy entered the hotel and handed a telegram to the manager. The manager searched for his spectacles.

He slit the envelope and read.

"Tch-tch!" he muttered. "Another guest coming. 'Reserve me room to-night, urgent.' And I cannot make out the signature. The scrawl of that old woman at the post office gets worse. Maybe you can read the name, Professor?"

Jonathan Jow took the telegram. His blue eyes narrowed. Then he smiled.

"You ought know the name," he remarked to the manager. " It's Norway.'

"Not David Norway, the old laird?" asked the manager. "They say he was drowned in Loch Lare."

"So they say" remarked Jonathan Jow, "but his body was never found. David Norway has wandered too much about the world to lose himself in a rainstorm in the Highlands. No, it's the old laird all right."

He glanced across at me, noticed that I had heard the conversation following upon the mention of the name of the old scientist, and nooded.

I took an ordinry telegraph form and scrawled an urgent message to my News Editor:

"Suggest you make inquiries regarding David Norway, scientist now journeying to Loch Lare—Urgent.—Hayton."

"That'll settle Jill Johnson," I remarked grimly, as I hurried toward the little post office with my sheaf of messages.

CHAPTER 17

Crook Meets Crook

Dinner at Lare Castle that evening was a hurried and even furtive meal.

Finch, the butler, served in the fashion of a restaurant waiter impatient to be off on some private, urgent affair. Martin Benson talked generally with one eye on the clock. Even Jill Johnson usually irrepressible, was strangely quiet. The only imperturbable person at the table was Jonathan. Jow himself, who insisted upon telling a long and rather dull jungle story.

"To-night I must beg you to excuse me," murmured Martin Benson, as coffee was being served. "I have to cross the loch and go to the village on business."

"At this hour?" remarked Jonathan Jow.

"I'm afraid so", insisted Martin Benson. "And it is also necessary that I should take Finch with me. 'Au revoir'!"

Five minutes later we heard the chug, chug of the motor-launch as Martin Benson set off across the loch.

"Well, Peter darling, I know you're not going to be amusing this evening", yawned Jill Johnson.

"Nothing annoys me more than to think I am ever amusing', I retorted

"But you are—often", she smiled. "Not to-night, though. So I'm going to my room."

With a pert smile, she left the room.

Within the next half hour we made our preparations. We emerged from our rooms thickly garbed as a defence against the cold wind.

Silently, we slipped out of the castle and down to the water's edge. I felt tense and excited as Jonathan Jow led me towards a tangle of weeds and shrubs where he had hidden a small rowing-boat. To-night, I felt, the mystery of Loch Lare was to be revealed.

We slid away from the shore and I pulled vigorously at the oars.

That queer brooding silence which came with the darkness hung over the loch. Only the soft gurgle of the oars came to us as we slid over the surface.

Jow gave a swift look back over his shoulder and then turned those intense blue eyes towards the swathes of mist that covered the loch. I felt certain that he was peering through them with the uncanny sense that came from long jungle training.

"Bear more to your right", he ordered, quietly. "And try rowing softly."

"I obeyed. He had given a quick glance at the horizon, where against one hill there seemed to be a fire burning.

"The moon", he muttered. "It will be up and shining on the loch in another fifteen minutes."

I rowed quietly but steadily for another ten minutes. Then I felt the steel-like grip of Jonathan Jow's hand on mine.

"Ship you oars!" he whispered. "Here comes another boat."

I had heard nothing. I brought the oars in and for a few mo-

(Continued on pags 38.)

"MY MOST THRILLING EXPERIENCE"

Readers of the Sunday "Chronicle" are invited to relate the most thrilling incident of which they have been personal witnesses or the most thrilling experience which they personally have undergone, in their life-time so far.

The sender of the most interesting, but genuinely true story of such an incident or experience, will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.

The story should not exceed 1,000 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this journal not later than 6 p.m. on 5th August, 1935.

The result of the competition will be announced in the Sunday "Chronicle" of 18th August, 1935.

The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N.B.—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the stories submitted by the competitors.

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ELLORE. (W. G. Dt.) (India.)

Air University Of Great Britain

Instructional School At Hamble Attracts Students From All Parts Of World

To give the best possible education to the new generation is the earnest desire of everybody, whether individuals or a Government responsible for the welfare of a community, but the realm of knowledge is now so extensive that specialization is demanded and the preparation for each different sphere must be most carefully chosen and planned. The Armstrong Siddeley Development Company, which controls Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft Ltd., and Messrs. A.V. Roe and Co., Ltd., has provided for the aviation industry the premier establishment of training outside the Royal Air Force, writes Group Captain R. J. F. Barton, O.B.E., in "Shell Aviation News."

Air Service Training Ltd., at Hamble, Hants, have in the course of four years earned for themselves the dignified and descriptive nomenclature the "Air University of Great Britain," by providing facilities for instruction in every branch of aviation. That the school has adopted a progressive policy is, I think, amply borne out not only by the number of new courses added to our curriculum, and later accepted by others as essential instruction, but also by the rapid absorption of our pupils by the industry, the rate at the moment exceeding our capacity for preparing them.

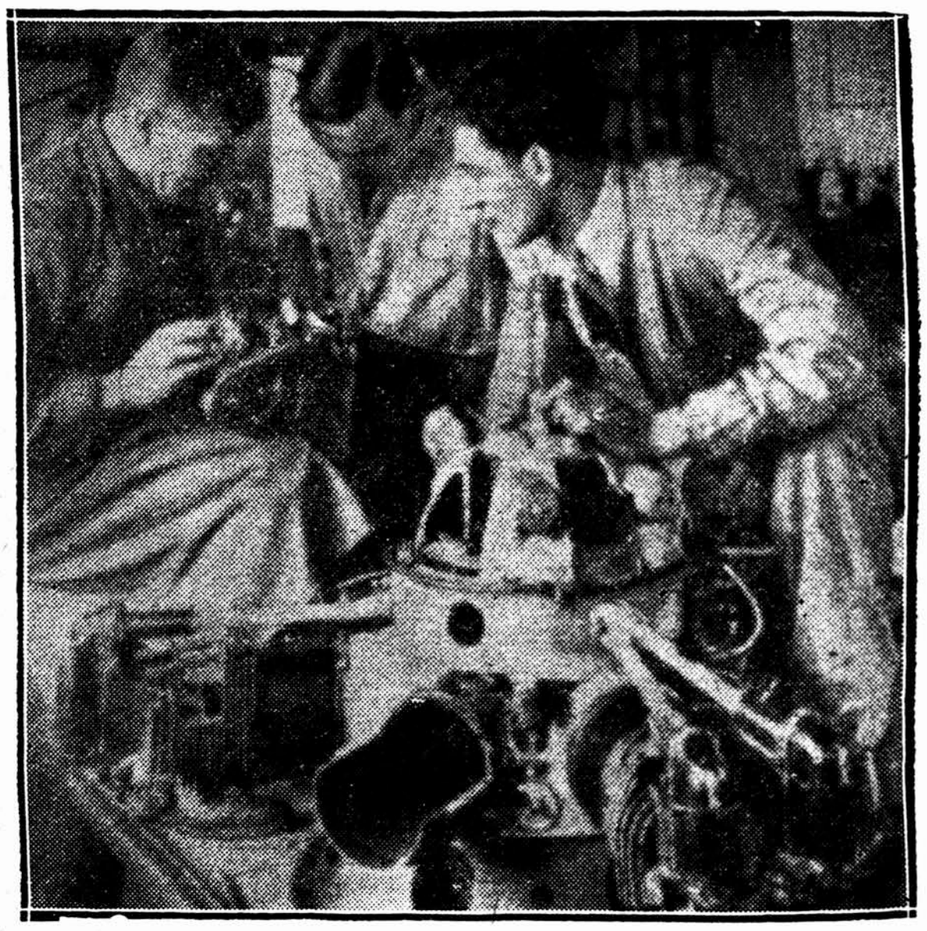
OPENED IN 1931

Originally opened by H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester in June 1931, when we had ten aircraft and six instructors, the school has grown both in size and importance, and there are now thirty-two aircraft of ten different types, and an instructional staff of twenty-six, whilst pupils have been attracted from many foreign countries. With the approval of the British Air Ministry the original object of the school was to provide a training for the officers of foreign air forces similar to that given to our own, and a very large number of these have passed through, but the principal work later became the training of a large section of the Royal Air Force Reserve. Each year, however, saw more and more civilian pupils arriving for courses of training, which could not be obtained elsewhere, and now the civilian side is of almost equal importance. It is interesting to note that we were the first civilian establishment in Great Britain to institute special courses of blind flying, and pilots from all over the world have come to this school for this subject alone, whilst all the senior pilots of Imperial Airways, Ltd., received their blind flying training here.

The aerodrome is situated at Hamble, five miles from Southampton, and comprises 200 acres of level turf adjoining a fine stretch of Southampton Water, so that seaplane and flying boat training can be carried out from the same point. Three forced landing fields are available away from the aerodrome, where instruction and practice under emergency conditions is given. Two hangars house the aircraft and numerous buildings contain the lecture rooms for theoretical rigging, navigation, theoretical engine work, parachute packing, etc., the wireless, photographic and armament sections, and the practical rigging, engine maintenance, and practical fitting shops, together with students' sleeping quarters, two squash courts and a miniature rifle range. Additions to these buildings are constantly being made, as the facilities provided are extended and the number of students increases.

STAFF.

The staff chosen for their unrivalled experience of training pilots, are divided into two sections—flying instructors and ground instructors—under the chief instructor Flt.-Lt. H. F. Jenkins, whose experience of flying dates back to 1916, when he joined the Royal Flying Corps, and includes four years on the staff of the Central Flying School, R.A.F., as an instructor.



Students receiving instruction with the assistance of a sectional engine.

The chief flying instructor—Flt.-Lt. R. P. P. Pope, D.F.C., was also a member of the staff at the Central Flying School, together with four of his assistants, and the remaining four have passed through the Central Flying School and have been categorized A. I. Similarly, the ground staff, under Flt.-Lt. E. V. Major, who holds a 1st Class Navigator's Certificate and prior to this appointment was engaged for a number of years in a similar capacity at a Royal Air Force training school, are ex-members of the R.A.F., and are specialist instructors and experienced lecturers.

An extensive fleet of aircraft is available for instruction and new types are added from time to time in order to keep pace with modern developments. In addition to the Avro Tutor, which is also the standard training machine of the R.A.F., there are instructional machines, ranging from those of the light aeroplane class to the Armstrong Whiteworth Atlas and Siskin single engined aircraft. An Avro V, a triple engined machine, is used for training future air line pilots, who without exception will have to fly multi-engined aircraft after obtaining their appointments. For seaplane instruction an Avro Avian and an Avro Tutor have been mounted on floats, while flying boat experience is obtained on a twin-engined amphibian Cutty Sark.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The schedule of courses has been drawn up after much consideration, the chief difficulty being to provide for all the combinations of known requirements, but the facilities for training have by no means been exhausted and special courses can be arranged without difficulty, or, alternatively, existing ones can be altered to suit individual requirements. The most important fact, however, is that all courses are designed to give sound training which will take the candidate well beyond the standard required for any licences which may be applicable to the course he is taking.

There are seventeen courses available at the moment, although others can be arranged for meteorology, parachute packing, etc., and they are:—

A course for private pilots.

A service course for 'ab initio' students.

An extended service course for 'ab initio' students.

An advanced service course.

A blind-flying course.

A blind-flying instructors' course.

An instructors' course for civilian pilots on light aeroplanes.

An instructors' course on elementary and service type aircraft.

A course for "B" pilots' licence.

A course for 'ab initio' candidates wishing to take up aviation as a profession.

A course in night flying.

A seaplane course.

A navigation course.

A practical air navigation course.

A wireless course.

A radio telephony course.

A course for ground engineers' licences.

"SERVICE" COURSE.

Some idea of the thoroughness of the training can be obtained from the following details of the syllabus of the extended "Service" course which is designed to supply a training for pilots of foreign air forces similar to that received by pilots of the British Royal Air Force. Its duration is twelve or fifteen months and the sequence of training is:—

Passenger flying.

Taxi-ing and handling of engine.

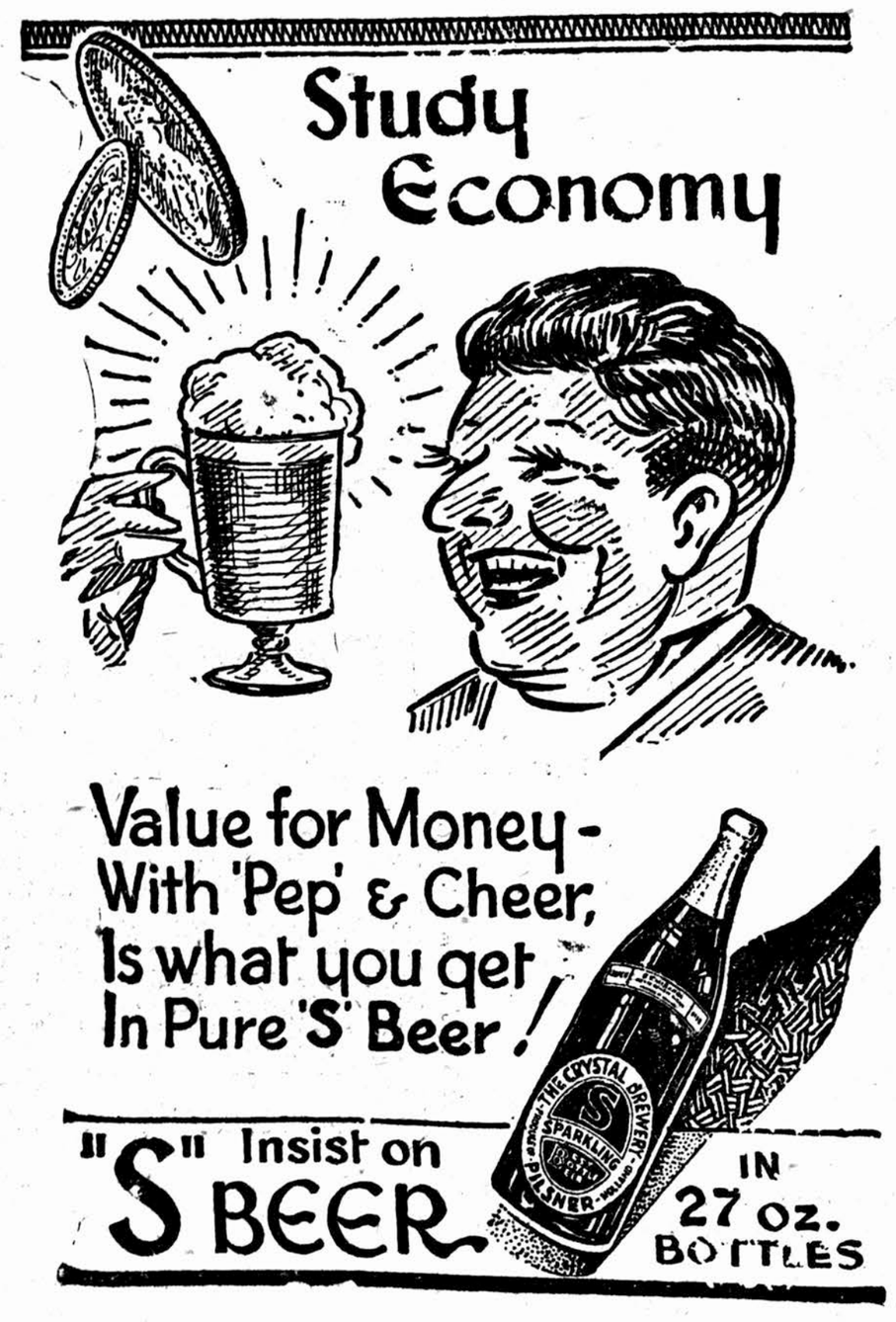
Effect of controls with and without engine (including aileron drag).

Straight and level flying.

Stalling, climbing and gliding.

Taking off into wind.

(Continued on page 39)



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Journalism:

Profession For Those Who Have Divine Spark Of Mental Adventure And Disregard Of Comfort And Security

By K. M. PANIKKAR.

Few outside those who are actively engaged in it, can ever know the intense and strenuous life of a journalist; the daily race against time, the nerve racking tension of events, the excitement of the "scoop," the grinding and eternal poverty from which no journalist has ever been able to escape. Readers of Philips Gibb's novel of newspaper life "The Street of Adventure" will perhaps realise what it is to be a journalist. My own active association with newspapers—now alas, confined to 'directing' the "Pioneer"—has enabled me to see the profession from inside and though I can no longer claim to belong to that happy band, I confess to the conviction that there is no profession in the world which has such an attraction to the adventurous mind or whose hold on those who have tasted its joys is so absolute as that of journalism.

ALL POOR.

I have alluded to the poverty of journalists. The late Vernon Ashmead Bartlett, one of the most highly paid journalists of his time, used to remark, and I knew it was no exaggeration, that if he was out of employment for a week he would have to depend on the charity of his friends for his food. Add to this financial worry, the proverbial insecurity of every post in newspaperdom. Mr. Wickham Steed, the editor of the "Times" of London during the late years of the war and unquestionably the most distinguished journalist in England, found himself out of employment when the "Times" passed out of Northcliffe's hands. A minor controversy with Lloyd George settled the fate of Mr. A. G. Gardiner who had edited the "Daily News" with such conspicuous brilliance. Spender, Watson, Gerald Barry, Hamilton Fyfe, Geoffrey Dawson the present editor of the "Times," how many are the distinguished names that one could mention who for one reason or another had to leave their posts at short notice. The position is no different in India. Mr. F. W. Wilson, the most brilliant English journalist who came out to India, had to leave the "Pioneer" at short notice and could not find employment in India for many months. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani resigned the "Indian Daily Mail" and the present writer the "Hindustan Times" as a result of difference of opinion with the proprietors of their respective papers. With Assistant Editors, sub-Editors, reporters and the host of others who toil day in and day out to bring out the paper each morning, the position is no less insecure.

ITS CHARMS.

Why then inspite of these disadvantages, the poverty, insecurity, high nervous tension, the uninteresting hackwork of daily reporting and leader-writing, are young men of intelligence attracted to journalism? I asked the question to Mr. Wickham Steed one evening in his own flat when there were four others present, all friends, each a journalist from a different country, Le Coste of the "Echo de Paris," Erich Von Salzmann of "Wolffe's Bureau," Milton Bronner of the "Chicago Tribune" and an Italian journalist whose name I do not remember. Mr. Steed, as the host, repeated the question to each in turn but no one was prepared to answer. Finally he himself, when pressed, referred us to his auto-biography "Through thirty years" in which he said he had given his personal reasons for preferring journalism to all other professions. This is in effect what he says:—'I know worldly prosperity never comes to a journalist: that his position is insecure: that much of his work is uninteresting and barren. But this also I know: journalism gives a man a sense of political values, a feeling that in his daily work he is helping some public cause, that it gives him opportunities of serving humanity. Even its daily tension, its passionate belief in the importance of the featured event of the day, creates an intoxication, the joy of which can never be compared with anything else. His victories are always the victories of a cause; his achievement is always for others, not for himself. Compared to these benefits and the strenuousness of every day life what are security and prosperity?' Poor every journalist is; but he has to be mentally alert all his working hours, is compelled to be unceasingly active and to enter into and identify himself with the spirit of every important event from China to Peru. If Dollfuss is shot in Vienna he feels it to be a calamity affecting him personally. If Japan invades Manchuria he feels as if a burglar has broken into his own house. If Sir Harry Haig has made a speech he feels called upon to comment immediately. No wonder every young man of adventurous spirit desires to enter journalism. I for one would always recommend it to all who have the divine spark of mental adventure and the adventurer's disregard for comfort and security.—"Malabar Herald."

Recenty a group of Turkish students, including a number of girls, arrived in Moscow to receive education in various branches of Science and Technique. Photo shows the students on arrival in Moscow.

A farmer visited his son's college. Watching students in a chemistry class, he was told they were looking for a universal solvent.

"What's that?" asked the farmer.

"A liquid that will dissolve anything."

"That's a great idea," agreed the farmer. "When you find it, what are you going to keep it in?"

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Personal Forces In Indian Politics

A little introspection would teach alike the proudest and the dullest amongst us, that there is none in this world who is so low as not to be noticed by others and none so high as not to notice others. Life is but a stream to the waters of which every little inflow has contributed its mite both in volume and in content. If some are placed in positions of authority, others are placed,—or perhaps merely place themselves —in positions of subordination in order to execute the orders issued under that authority. But do they not both make up a united whole? We often ask ourselves who builds an edifice,—whether it is the architect or the engineer, or the mason. We might ask ourselves who publishes a book, whether it is the author or the printer or the compositor. In the scheme of life as we understand it to-day there is need for the artist as well as the painter, for the poet as well as the essayist, for the statesman as well as the politician, for the leader as well as the worker. Yea, the spirit of the age is to raise the worker above the leader, for movements often find their own masters and the stone that is rejected or ignored often becomes the corner-stone of the edifice. If this view be correct it will be our duty to reckon amongst the personal forces in Indian politics not only those leaders who are head and shoulders above the rest, but those amongst the latter whose assiduous labours have not a little contributed to the inauguraion of the epoch-making movements, notably in our latter-day history.

Retrospect

Fifty years have rolled by, since the Indian National Congress was founded and the moment is opportune for reviewing the circumstances of its birth as well as its career over half a century, for whatever differences may have come into being in its later years, the earlier ones from 1885 upto 1905—1915 or even 1921, were years of programmes almost common to

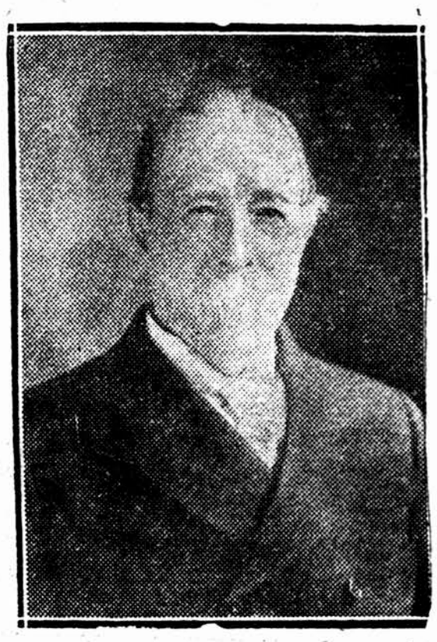
Who Founded The Congress

(By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya)

(Next year the Indian National Congress—India's greatest political organisation—will celebrate its Golden Jubilee. The occasion calls for a short History of the Congress from 1885 to 1935. Who is there in the Congress to-day better qualified for the task than Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya? The following is a chapter from his forthcoming brochure—"Fifty Years of the Congress.")

the different shades of opinion and schools of thought, that were slowly developing in Indian politics.

Nor were the differences, if any, of the earlier years of a material type. The greatest difficulty in choosing the fight or arranging the battle lies in selecting the scene of operations and the strategy that should guide them. The contending parties are tossed about between the aggressive and the defensive, between prayer and protest, between rival programmes as to whether we should invite the enemy to our parlour and to that end play a waiting game or, whether we should take time by the forelock and rush on him unawares and envelop him all round. These are the issues that rack the brains of Generals. They likewise are the issues in politics, where the leaders should decide whether agitation should be in words or in conduct, and whether if they should decide in favour of the latter, they should give fight by direct or indirect action. These issues are rapidly surveyed before their eyes and still more rapidly revolved in their brain. The progressive stages of a political fight take decades to evolve themselves and what appears to-day



A. O. HUME

at the end of fifty years of strenuous struggle to be profoundly easy and simple would not have struck our forbears, who had started the Congress as anything other than unthinkable. Imagine a proposal placed before men like W. C. Bonnerji or Surendranath Banerjea, Sir Pherozeshah Menta, or Pandit Ayodhya Nath, Lal Mohan Ghosh, or Manmohan Ghosh, Subramanya Aiyar or Anandacharyulu, A. O. Hume or William Wedderburn which pleaded for a boycott of foreign goods or of Councils, Courts and Colleges, or a scheme of Civil Disobedience of select laws. It requires no imagination to see that they would have been scandalised by such ideas. Nor could such extreme programmes be evolved before the Partition of Bengal, the reactionary policies of Curzon and Minto, or the South African experiences of Gandhi. During the fifteen years of strife and struggle which the Congress had put in towards the end of the last century, the leaders of thought were mostly lawyers, with a sprinkling of doctors and merchants who believed, and believed sincerely, that what India wanted was a lucid and balanced presentation of her case before Englishmen and their Parliament. For this purpose they wanted a political organization and they found in the National Congress the required organ through which they could voice forth the Nation's grievances and the national aspirations of the day.

A. O. Hume

Few people know who the founder of the Congress is. We must know all about him, for he is really the forerunner of Indian politics. After the lapse of half a century the four-anna Congressman is not expected to make an archaeological research into the deeper strata of the Congress. But it behoves us all to pay our tribute of admiration and gratitude to those distinguished personages, who in their own time, had organized the national movements and conducted them to national good. One great benefactor of the Indian nation is Allan Octovian Hume who had laboured for India's good both as an official and as a non-official for over sixty years. He was a member of the Indian Civil Service and served India in various capacities. As a district officer he laboured for "the cause of popular education, police reform, the liquor traffic, the vernacular press, the juvenile reformatories and other domestic requirements." His one interest was the village and its agriculture, his one care and concern was for the people. He had no doubt fought in the Mutiny in the district of Etawah and saved India for the British. But the moment peace was restored, he began to vindicate a policy of enlightenment declaring that

> assert its supremacy as it may at the bayonet's point, a free and civilised Government must look for its stability and permanence to the enlightenment of the people and their moral and intellectual capacity to appreciate its blessings.

Is it any wonder then, that an attitude like this should have evoked a Government circular dated January 28, 1859 in which objection was taken

> to the employment of native agency for the promotion of education, and the Collector was warned not to attempt to persuade the people to send their children to the schools or to contribute to their maintenance?

Hume's protest against this is historic:

"I cannot, but found hopes of indulgence, (he says) on the intense interest I feel in the subject and the ceaseless attention that I have paid it. For years past, it has been the dream of my leisure moments, the object of my hopes and although I have achieved little as yet, I cannot, as I watch the feeble beginnings, avoid recalling an Alpine scene of happy memories when I saw the first drops of a joyous stream trickling through the huge avalanche that had so long embayed and feeling confidence from that augury that day by day and month by month the tiny rill gathering strength and size, will work out its resistless way and at last, despite the whole chilling mass of ignorance, the accumulation of ages, pass on unobstructed to fertilise and enrich an empire."

Hume's police reform was based upon a scheme which provided for the complete separation of police and judicial functions. Of abkaree he says:

> While we debauch our subjects we do not ever pecuniarily derive any profit from their ruin. All this revenue, is the wages of sin. It may, in the words of the old adage, be truly said that 'ill-gotten wealth never thrives.' And for every rupee additional that the abkaree yields two at least are lost to the public by crime and spent by the Government in suppressing it ..... I at this moment see no hopes of reform: yet I have no doubts whatsoever that if I be spared a few years longer I shall live to see effaced in a more Christian-like system, one of the greatest existing blots of our Government of India.

Prison Reform

At the end of 1859 he helped in starting a vrnacular paper called the "People's Friend." 600 copies of which were taken by the North-West Province Government. The Viceroy appreciated it and copies of the paper were forwarded with translation to the Secretary of State for submission to Queen Victoria. So early as in 1862 Mr.

(Continued on page 37.)

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MARCO POLO
Man Who Broke Spell Of Dark Ages

(For kind permission to reproduce the following copyright article appearing in "Oil Power" we are indebted to the Socony—Vacuum Oil Co., Incorporated, New York, who are the proprietors of the Journal.)

There was puzzled excitement in Venice one day in 1295. Three men, strangely garbed, travel worn and shabby had appeared. They claimed to be Venetians, members of the highly respected Polo family. Venice was frankly skeptical. Few relatives could recall the men they claimed to be. No Venetian had such an accent nor did it suggest any of the languages known.

The strangers seemed not discouraged, but invited their wary relatives to a banquet at which, they said, ample proofs of their identity would be offered. When the guests were seated, the three men appeared, dressed in garments of rich crimson satin. Shortly they retired, to appear again in garments of even richer crimson velvet. Later they appeared in clothing of conventional cut and material. With lordly gestures they tossed their discarded garments to the servants.

From Rags To Riches

By the time the Venetian kinsfolk were gasping in amazement, the strangers threw on the table the humble garments they had worn when they entered the city. They ripped open the seams—and out tumbled a wealth of rare jewels. This display seems to have been accepted as ample proof. The relatives—and the people of Venice accepted them and listened to their strange stories with the greatest respect.

It was a rare story that the men had to tell—a story that has become a classic of classics among travel stories.

The three men were Nicolo Polo and Mafee Polo, brothers, and Nicolo's son, Marco Polo. Previously, the elder Polos had gone on a trading expedition to China, where they had won the confidence of Kublai-Khan, emperor of the Tartars. When the time had come for their return, Kublai-Khan made them his ambassadors to the Pope, and commanded that they bring back a flacon of oil from the Holy Sepulchre.

When they reached Venice in 1269, Marco was already, a youth of fifteen eager to make the second trip. It had been their ambition to take back to China, Christian missionaries They were unable to do this: Marco went along instead. They sailed to Constantinople, caravaned through Southern Russia and finally crossed the Gobi desert, reached the Khan's territory near the Great Wall. It took them between three and four years to reach the Great Wall—and it is a formidable journey even to-day.

Young Marco very quickly became a prime favorite in the Khan's court. He learned several of the Oriental languages and became the trusted emissary of the potentate. The Khan commented that of all of the royal messengers Marco was outstanding because he brought back vivid and circumstantial stories of affairs in distant places. Marco rose to become a governor of a city and the leader of military forces.

Escorting A Bride To Persia

The Polos might have become absorbed in the Chinese civilization had not Arghun-Khan of Persia, a nephew of Kublai-Khan, lost his wife. Her dying wish was that her successor might be of her own kin, a member of the Mongol tribe of Bayaut. A lady was selected and to the Polos was accorded the honor of a escorting her to Persia.

The royal fleet set sail in 1292, and from the beginning, disaster

MARCO POLO

pursued them. Ships were sunk by storm and pirates, and many members of the entourage were lost. They arrived in Persia only to find that Arghun-Khan had died. With typical Oriental acumen, the bride-to-be was married to Arghun-Khan's son and the Polos pressed on to Venice finally arriving in beggar's rags.

But the wealth concealed in those rags was sufficient to set up the Polos as leaders in the city's commercial, social and political life.

Marco Meets His Amanuensis

Marco's accounts of his military prowess in the Far East won him command of a vessel in a war that the Venetians were waging with their ancient rivals, the Genoese. Marco seems to have been less successful here than in China for his vessel was defeated and he was captured and thrust into prison.

This stroke of ill luck turned out to be his good fortune, for here he met a fellow-prisoner named Rusticiano, who was to immortalize him. Day after day Marco talked. Rusticiano listened and feverishly wrote. By the time Marco was ransomed from prison, there was a fat volume of his travels.

His old age was spent retelling—and often defending—these tales. Though often discredited, they fell like fire-brands into the stuffy, stodgy, small-visioned minds of the Dark Ages. Thinkers looked up from their petty metaphysical quarrels and began to conjure with the culture of the older and wiser Orient. On land and sea adventures rolled back the boundaries of the Unknown in their frenzied search for Cathay's wealth. De Gama rounded Africa. Venice established regular trade routes with India and China. The trading wealth that poured into Italy soon set other nations and their navigators on the seas. Christopher Columbus was one of them and discovered a continent—a continent that nobody wanted!

History has been kind to Marco, classing him as not only one of the greatest influences of his time, but as a fairly reliable and truthful teller of stories of strange lands.

His Tales Substantiated

His story of men with heads like dogs—told on the authority of men of "credit and veracity"—describes a race of natives famous in the Far East for their ugly countenances. He includes the story of the roc—the fabled bird said to be capable of flying away with an elephant—but prehistoric times did have great birds, even if not 'that' powerful. His story of a lake which contained fish only during Lent is supported by the fact that in the East are lakes which fish desert during certain seasons.

KUBLAI KHAN—Ruler of a kingdom that could swallow all Europe.

Ht told how snapping, snarling little lion-shaped beasts set upon the travellers. A British soldier, years later, appropriated a pair and took them back to London where they were the sensation of the day. To-day these sacred imperial "lions" are known in many lands as Pekingese Dogs.

One of his stories which has certain modern connotations concercerns Kublai-Khan himself. The great Khan issued paper money and gave it value by ordering the death penalty for any subject who refused to accept it. In spite of this, the paper currency depreciated to half of its face value.

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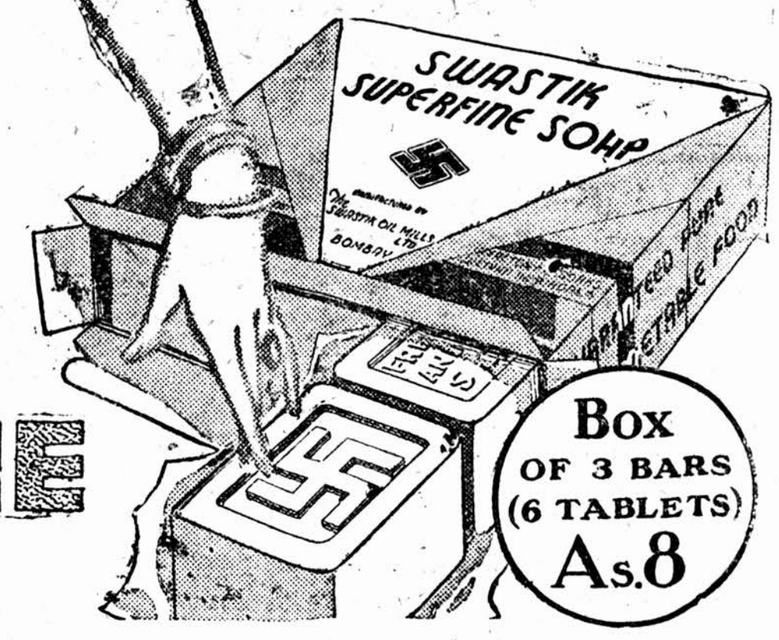

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ARE HIGHBROWS INHUMAN?

Mr. Aldous Huxley Explains Why He Prefers To Be One

To a great extent, of course, it is just a matter of taste. I am a highbrow for the same reason as I am an eater of straw-berries I enjoy the eating of strawberries and I enjoy the process and experiences which are commonly qualified by the name of "highbrow" writes Mr. Aldous Huxley in "The News Chronicle."

Conversely, I am not a lowbrow because I do not enjoy lowbrow. processes and experiences. Thus, I derive a great deal less pleasure from jazz and thrillers than from the music, let us say, of Beethoven or the novels, for example, of Dotsoivsky; and the sex appeal of the girls on the covers of magazines seems to me less thrilling than the more complicated appeal to a great variety of feelings, made by a Rubens, an El Greco, a Constable, a Seurat.

Again, I find the watching of horse races or football matches less agreeable as an occupation than the acquisition and co-ordination of knowledge. Reading seems to me more entertaining than bridge or cross-word puzzles. And the slaughtering of animals for fun is a pastime that leaves me either cold with disgust or hot with indignation.

There is no disputing, says the proverb, about tastes—though in fact human beings spend at least half their leisure doing nothing else—and if highbrowism and lowbrowism were exclusively (as it is certain that they are in great part) matters of individual taste, there would be no more to say about them than what I have said in the preceding lines.

But more than mere taste is at stake; and, realising this, the supporters of either party have rationalised their preferences in terms of arguments that involve an appeal to more objective standards than those of a simple personal preference.

HIGH BROWS' "INHUMANITY"

Thus, low-brows are never weary of condemning high-brows for their "inhumanity," nor of admiring themselves for being so admirably "human". At the same time they argue that they must be in the right, because they are so much more numerous than the highbrow. To the attacks of the lowbrows (attacks which have grown increasingly vocal and violent in the course of the last few years) the highbrows generally reply in a tone of patronising contempt.

They start, like the Pharisee in the parable, by thanking God that they are not as other men are, and proceed to paint a picture of those other men, hardly more flattering than that which Swift painted of the Yahoos. Then, explicitly or implicitly, they associate their highbrowism with virtue, and speak of their own learned refinement as good and of their adversaries' ignorance and crudity as bad.

Each party's arguments seem to me equally futile and each party's emotional attitude equally deplorable. Thus, the lowbrows' appeal to numbers cuts no ice at all. In 1600, the earth was not the centre of the universe because the majority then supposed it was; nor, because she had more readers, was Ella Wheeler Wilcox a better poet than Father Hopkins.

THE DIFFERENCE

As for the lowbrows' claim to be specially "human," I for one have never been able to understand why it should be "inhuman" to use the faculties that distinguish us from pigs and geese and "human" to use those which we share with the lower animals.

The highbrows reverse the numerical argument and imply that, because they are so few, they must therefore be right. But where they chiefly offend is in their pharisaical self-congratulation and contempt for others. In the past, the highbrows were alone in expressing a feeling of superiority; the lowbrows humbly accepted the position assigned to them

Recently, however, there has been a change, and lowbrows now adopt towards highbrows exactly the same attitude as highbrows have always adopted towards them. Each highbrow did and does congratulate himself on being unique in his unlikeness to other men; and conversely each lowbrow now congratulates himself on being in some mystical way unique in his likeness—on being, so to say, outstandingly average and extraordinarily ordinary. The snarlings of their respective egotisms add yet another discordant note to the contemporary babel.

In point of fact, the question of rightness or wrongness simply does not enter into the dispute. The difference between highbrows and lowbrows is essentially quantitative, not qualitative. In certain respects (though not perhaps in others) the life of the highbrow is fuller than that of the lowbrow.

He is interested in a greater number and a greater variety of things; and his knowledge enables him rationally to co-ordinate more facts of experience than the lowbrow can do. The lowbrows lives in a world where events are isolated and unconnected; the highbrow, in one where knowledge has fused these isolated happiness into what is at least a partially comprehensible whole.

FULLER LIFE

In a certain sense, even the works of art admired by highbrows are quantitatively more considerable than the works admired by lowbrows. A Dostoievsky novel contains, explicitly or by implication, all that a thriller contains, plus a great deal more.

The emotionalism which makes popular music popular is there in the best music, but transformed, refined and given a general significance by its association with other things. The works of art appreciated by highbrows are in general qualitatively superior to those appreciated by lowbrows;; and the effort to comprehend qualitatively superior work leads to an enrichment, a filling out of experience.

But even if these works were not qualitatively superior, they would still contribute to a fullness of experience by being quantitatively more substantial and extensive.

Now, the fuller life is not, as such, good; nor, as such, is the emptier life bad. Any kind of life is only the raw material out of which individuals can make goodness or badness. Whether the relatively full life of highbrows is a more suitable material out of which to manufacture goodness than the relatively empty life of lowbrows. I do not know; But I think that, on the whole, it may be.

That its content, judged by aesthetic and scientific standards, is intrinsically richer and more significant than the content of the typical lowbrow life, seems to me to be unquestionable.

No less obvious is the fact there are great numbers of people so constituted or so brought up that they cannot get so much pleasure out of processes and experiences which result in a rich, significant life, as they can get out of processes and experiences resulting in a poorer life less full of meaning.

We are back again where we started, among the tastes and capacities of the individual.

HAVE YOU SEEN A GHOST?

If you really have seen one—tell the readers of the Sunday "Chronicle" all about it.

A prize of Rs. 10 will be awarded to the sender of the most interesting, but entirely true, story of actual personal vision of a ghost by the writer of the story.

The story should not exceed 1,000 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this journal not later than 6 p.m. on 31st July, 1935.

The result of the Competition will be announced in the Sunday "Chronicle" of 11th August, 1935.

The Editor's decision in this competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N.B.—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the stories submitted by the competitors.

Vithoba—Rukhumai temples at Pandharpur, where the annual Ashadhi Ekadeshi festival held last week attracted thousands of Hindu devotees from all over Maharashtra. Photo shows crowd of devotees waiting for "darshan."

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How Russians Enjoy Life

Trofimov. "Yes! We are at least 200 years behind; we have really gained nothing yet. . . We do nothing but theorise or complain of depression or drink vodka. It is clear that to begin to live in the present we must first expiate our past; we must break with it; and we can explate it only by suffering, by extraordinary unceasing labour.

Anya: "The moon is rising."

Trofimov: "Yes, the moon is rising. (Pause.) Here is happiness—here it comes! It is coming nearer and nearer; already I can hear its footsteps. And if we never see it—if we may never know it—what does it matter? Others will see it after us."

This is a quotation from the second act of Chekov's "The Cherry Orchard," written, of course, before the Russian Revolution. Trofimov saw and heard happiness coming in imagination. Now in Soviet Russia his vision is being fulfilled. Everywhere the coming of happiness can be seen and heard in reality.

There are many people who think of Soviet Russia in terms of endless figures about greater production and the success of the Five Year Plans. These represent the framework of the new society which Russia is building, but only the framework. Within that framework is being developed a human life of freedom and happiness for millions who would have been denied it if the revolution had never taken place.

Leisure Hours

Some idea of this vast liberation of the people of Russia is given in a book titled "Playtime in Russia'," which Hubert Griffith has edited. It is published by Methuen at 6s. The writers are not members of the Communist Party. They are specialists in this country on the subjects about which they write. The picture which they paint is not prejudiced.

One gets the impression of a vast population demanding from life every ounce of happiness which it can provide. The Russian workers now have an opportunity to develop in this way because they have leisure and because the Soviet state is planning so that they can make the best of their leisure.

Before the Revolution the hours in the factory were anything up to 12 and 13 a day. In most cases they are now seven, often only six. At the end of this short working day the Russian workers can go to the sports grounds, theatres, cinemas, rowing and swimming clubs provided by the Soviet, and enjoy themselves to the full. The result has been an outburst of enjoyment which in itself represents a revolution in the life of the people.

A Coveted Honour

Take sport. For the first time we see in Soviet Russia a nation which is deliberately organising an entire generation in sport. It provides the grounds, the equipment, the training. It has created a vast organisation for this purpose. The ambition of all young Russians is to wear the badge of the G.T.O.—a design of an athlete striding across a red five-pointed star—which signifies that the wearer has passed the national athletic tests.

The separate tests are not high. I notice, for example, from the chapter contributed by P. E. Hall, that the high jump is only 3ft. 11ins. for men (between 18 and 25) and 2ft. 11ins. for women (between 17 and 25), while the time for running 100 metres (109 yards) is 14.5 secs. and 16 secs. Most of us did better than that whilst still at school. But minimum competence in one or two directions does not secure the badge. Twenty tests have to be passed. They include swimming, cycling, rowing, ski-ing (or, where there is no snow, riding a horse), and physical exercises carried out every morning. Few of us could pass all these!

The G.T.O. is more than a sports organisation. The initials represent words which mean "Ready for Work and Defence." The members have to qualify as "shock-workers" on their jobs and must reach a standard of competence in throwing dummy handgrenades, lifting and carrying cartridge boxes, walking in a gas mask, and driving a tractor, a car or a motor bike. This indicates how seriously the Russian workers regard the War Danger and their duty of defence. Despite these comprehensive tests, the membership of the G.T.O. is growing by leaps and bounds. It was established towards the end of 1930. In the first three years four million men and women began to qualify, and half-a-million gained their badges. Then came the wave of enthusiasm. In the first six months of 1934 a further two million joiner up, and 1,200 badges were awarded, and since then the number has gone on growing rapidly.

No Professionals

There is no professionalism in Russian sport. The idea that anyone should be paid for playing is fantastic to the Russians. At the same time the most skilful athletes get time off on full pay for training, and when they go on contests their railway journeys are paid. Promising athletes are sought out in the schools and sent to special institutions to be trained as instructors.

Soviet Russia is taking athletics seriously. "We must beat all records," says Antipov, the Chairman of the All-Union Council of Physical Culture. "We must do this, not in the distant future, but in the next few years." In this respect Russia has still far to go, but in a few years' time with such concentration the Soviet will be challenging international records in every sphere of sport.

This book does not contain a description of the latest Russian sports craze—parachute-jumping from aeroplanes. It was probably written too early. In his sphere Russia has already created records. For example, a nineteen-year-old girl, Nina Kameneva, has recently set a world record for women parachutists in delayed jumping.

Sport is only typical of how the Russian people are now getting enjoyment out of life.

The Theatre

Russians have always been theatre-goers. Even in Tsarist days they were famous for that. Since the revolution the growth of the theatre has been phenomenal. In Tsarist times there were seven theatres of importance in Moscow. Now there are forty, not including the soldiers', children's and club theatres, which bring the number up to seventy. Nor is this growth confined to Moscow. There are now 560 regular theatres in the country.

The development of the theatre can be shown in another way. In the year before the war there were 8,000 actors in the Russian Theatrical Society. Of these 1,000 were out of work. Last year the number of fully employed actors was 20,000, supplemented by 1,500 stage managers, 3,500 musicians, 400 scenic artists, and 16,500 other theatrical workers! "Theatre-going," says A. E. Wilson, the "Star" critic (who contributes one of the chapters), "seems not to be a luxury, not a treat for special occasions, not a rare incident, but a necessary part of everyday existence."

Selecting The Plays

To judge from the descriptions by E. A. Baughan (the famous "News-Chronicle" critic, who writes another chapter), the atmosphere in the Russian theatres is very different from our own. The plays reflect the drama of the Socialist task on which the Russian workers are engaged. "A theatrical performance of a play which deals directly with Communistic ideals is like a revivalist meeting," he says. "Men and women cheer at the inevitable end of such plays with an enthusiasm I have never heard in our own theatres."

There is an interesting account of how the plays are selected and tested. They are read before an audience of workers, soldiers, and technicians. The preliminary work done, the play is tried out before political workers who serve on the Art Councils of the theatres. Criticism is vigorous, and only after a play has passed these tests is it publicly produced.

Baughan makes a plea that life is more than politics and that the Russian people should sometimes forget politics in the theatre as they do when enjoying themselves in the Park of Culture and Rest or when attending ballets and operas. But drama is such an effective educational method that one can understand the Russians concentrating upon it during this period when the conscious participation of the whole population in their Socialist task is necessary.

Films For Children

The ability of the Russian people to enjoy sport and art naturally grows out of the physical and cultural care given to the children. The children have their own theatres and cinemas. Ethel Mannin tells in this book of a visit to a Children's Cinema. The films shown are made by children. The children when they enter are given slips of paper which, at the end of the performance, they are required to tear in certain places according to whether they liked the film very much, not very much, disliked it, or were indifferent to it!

As one reads this book one realises what a happy and healthful life is now possible if we will only have the sense and the courage to seize the opportunity. In London a proposal has been made this week that the children should be allowed to play in certain streets! Compare that with Moscow's Park of culture and rest, where special provision is made for the children. The street proposal has met with natural opposition from the mothers, who are alarmed by the din that would always surround their houses. What a civilisation to boast of—a civilisation in which we cannot find a playground for our children without nerve-racking their mothers!

But in Soviet Russia the opportunity for health and happiness for children, youth and adults, is being seized. It is being achieved in Russia because the social revolution has taken place. When are we going to follow their example?—"New Leader."

Children And Youth Enter Heritage Of The Revolution

(By FENNER BROCKWAY)

U. S. POLO STAR IN ENGLAND

Britain will this year send a polo team to America to meet the best of United States riders in an international series of matches It is many years since the Britons conquered American players in their homeland. Here is one of United States best players, S. Sanford, playing against a team of Old Etonians at Hurlington, England, with the Whitney Cup as the prize. Sanford is about to take the ball.

Books And Their Writers

TWO NOVELS

'ANGEL MAKING MUSIC": By Ferenc Molnar, published by Ivor Nicholson. 7sh. 6d.

The agonies of a young impetuous girl who, frustrated in her attempt to marry her man, so schemes that his fiancee, who is her mother's nurse, shall not marry him, are vividly depicted in this novel-drama.

Irma Lietzen, a rich, impulsive girl, falls in love with Aurel Szabo, a bank clerk and formerly her father's secretary. While in Venice, he pays a visit to her hotel and here comes across Judith, the nurse. It is almost an affair of 'love at first sight'. Judith's one ambition in life is to get a child by the man whom she adores. And this resembling the naked, chubby little, three-year old music-making angel in the Frari church.

Here the real story begins and the author is at his best, while describing the various means Irma adopts to outrival Judith and ultimately marry Aurel. She tries her best to capture Aurel's heart first by flirting, by making repeated professions of her love for him. All these fail and suspicion and jealousy are rooted in her and she tries to bring on Judith shame and infamy.

And out of the tortured sufferings of virginity is born a certain dare-devilry, and she decides to lead a reckless life with a view to teach men to suffer. The climax is cleverly worked up and the end is perfectly natural.

Aurel announces to her his intention to marry Judith the next day. Consumed with jealousy and becoming for once the incarnation of that green-eyed monster she steals her mother's jewel from her hand-bag and conceals it in Judith's. She goes away and ultimately Judith and Aurel are taken by detectives and Aurel is imprisoned. She returns home, and full of repentance for her act confesses to her father and brings about Aurel's release.

Realism is cleverly blended with swift dramatic action in the narration and this renders the theme delightful and gripping.

K. A. C.

"LESSING MURDER CASE" by Sidney Horler (Published by Collins and Co. London)

Sydney Horler needs no introduction to the readers of crime stories and in the book under review he maintains his reputation as a writer of first class "thrillers."

As usual Horler chooses a murder mystery as the theme of the book. Richard Tempest is charged with the murder of Gloria Lessing, a beautiful courtesan, whose paid paramour Richard was. The dramatic element in the story consists in the fact that the Crown Prosecutor in the case, Sir William Kirby, knows that the accused had unsuccessfully tried to seduce his wife and the wife of Mr. Basil Wendover, counsel for Richard, was the mistress of the accused. A sensational statement was made by the defence counsel during the trial, when he said that the accused had an "alibi", in that he was with the wife of the defence counsel, when the murder occurred. This came as a bolt from the blue for the Prosecution counsel, who had never expected his friend to expose his deceased wife to ridicule. Further, the accused himself had refused to say where he was at the time the murder took place, because he wanted to shield his mistress, Mrs. Wendover. After a prolonged trial, the accused is acquitted, as the jury return a verdict of "not guilty". Sir William Kirby, who has never had a defeat at the Bar, retires from his profession.

It is altogether a gripping story, which every lover of adventure and mystery should read.

B. N. R.

(Continued on page 20.)

Zoroastrianism

WHAT THE WORLD OWES TO IT

THE ETHICAL CONCEPTION OF THE GATHA. By Jatindra Mohon Chatterjee, M.A. (Deputy Collector, Bengal) Published by Messrs. Jehangir B. Karani's Sons, Fort, Bombay. Price Rs. 2-4.

This book covering 600 pages is a noteworthy work, though very prolix. It is written on lines out of the ordinary penmanship of our writers on the Avesta. It is a book which is very suggestive and it deals with matters of the utmost importance both to Zoroastrianism and to the interpretation of the Zoroastrian sacred books. It is true that one who is conversant with both the Avesta and the Sanskrit languages, will find many surprises in the translations or interpretations by Mr. Chatterjee. However much we may differ from him therein, the fact that he has made bold to give interpretations different from and never expected by the Westerners, is a welcome departure. The fact, that he looks at the Avesta from a spiritual and philosophical point of view stands out as most refreshing, as the writers who attempt to explain the Avesta are cabinned, cribbed and confined by the meanings assigned to words and phrases and strophes by the Westerners and those who follow their lead in the East. It has been a fashion to leave the interpretation to people outside the religion, and nothing seems so blasphemous as to let the learned students of the Avesta as well as its philosophy have their independent and unfettered say, in matters most vital to the Zoroastrian religion and its interpretation.

Mr. Chatterjee has with one sweep set aside the slave mentality, unfavourable to an interpretation by an Easterner, from an Eastern spiritual standpoint, which shows a great understanding as to the fundamentals of the Zoroastrian philosophy and religion.

Mr. Chatterjee could have done better to have cut off about 200 to 300 pages, and leave the fine results of his efforts in the right direction in a more abbreviated, and, therefore, popular form. One can hardly see the necessity of devoting a chapter on the "Path of Sabas," and on the explanation of "Nine Knots" on the "Wand" of "Asho Zarathustra." One also can see that all that the author had to write on the "Spenta Manyu" and the "Amesaspentas" could have been done very concisely.

It is practically impossible at this distance to try to explain the meaning of the "Nine Knots" on the "Wand" aforesaid, and one does not see the necessity of so doing either.

The devotion and admiration of Mr. Chatterjee for Lord Zarathustra and his religion are unstinted and undoubtedly heart-felt. With all that, one requires more proofs to identify Lord Zarathustra, who is undoubtedly a Yezdt or an angel of the 'Gaiti' or of material worlds, with 'Narayen'. Lord Zarathustra has been repeatedly recognised as the 'Nara' with 'Asne Veera' in the Zoroastrian scripture. The Gathas admit that the Lord Zarathustra was Yezdt, and there could be no higher authority than the Gathas, for the believer. I would be satisfied with this description and the overlordship of Holy Zarathustra over the material worlds.

Mr. Chatterjee, however, has done a very great service to Zoroastrianism by his comparative study of all the religions and showing that Lord Zarathustra's religion has had undoubtedly considerable influence over every one of the Aryan and Semetic religions of the world. In fact, by his quotations from independent Western writers of renown and of his own, he has established very clearly that Zoroastrianism has influenced Hinduism to the extent of lending one whole of the 4 Vedas, viz., the Atharva Veda to it. He sees hardly any material mentals of Zoroastrianism and Hinduism. He compares the name of Lord Ahuramazda with the name Varuna, in His 101 current names, as the same Varuna as was considered to be the supreme Lord by the Hindus. He has, besides, ably dealt with the influence of Zoroastrianism on Buddhism, and shows clearly that the Zoroastrian three-fold path of good thoughts, good words and good actions, is the very same adopted by Buddha and re-christened the 8-fold path. He deals with the conclusions of Dr. Spooner in regard to the archaeological finds at Patlinutra, and compares the Buddhistic and Zoroastrian doctrines and finds an echo of the latter in the former. Thus he has dealt with people to the tune of about 86 crores, and shows that most of the Zoroastrian doctrines have permeated their religion.

He goes further, and with great emphasis shows by quotations from C. P. Tiele, Prof. E. G. Browne, Von Kremer and numerous other writers, that Zoroastrianism influenced the three great Semetic religions, viz., Judaism, and its off-shoot Christianity and its further off-shoot Mahomedanism. In fact, it has been stated that Islam has largely drawn upon Judaism, Christianity and the religion of Zoroaster, and possibly even upon Manicism. "From Parsism", says Von Kremer, "it has taken both directly and

(Continued on page 20).

PERIODICALS

Illustrated India

This illustrated weekly from Calcutta is a welcome addition to the list of Indian weekly journals. It is well-printed, profusely and intelligently illustrated and the fare provided every week is varied and interesting. The regular features include Children's Corner, Stage and Filmland Sporting World, Health Notes, Science and Mechanics and a Women's Page. On the whole it is a good production.

(Continued on page 20.)

Insurance World

This is, perhaps, one of the oldest Insurance journals in India published every month from Calcutta. The July issue contains a lot of interesting matter on different aspects of the Insurance business in India. Essentially a technical journal, it contains many articles of general interest also.

"Boy's Own Paper"

This is a new addition to periodicals specially catering to the needs of the younger generation. It is a modest attempt with an annual subscription of only rupee one but within its short space the magazine provides varied fare sure to interest school-boys. It is published from Madras.

SOME MARATHI BOOKS

"MAZE UCHHAVAS (Marathi) by "Nath", published by G. G. Divakar, 295, Shanwar Peth, Poona, price Re. 1/-.

This contains a collection of fifteen short stories dealing with social aspects of life. All the stories are written in simple language, but the treatment of the subjects dealt with by the author, is rather poor.

"COLLEGECHE VISHWA" (Marathi) by C. G. Dixit, published by V. G. Tamhankar, Maharashtra Publishing House, Poona, price Re. 1/.

This is a collection of poetical pieces published in a Marathi weekly some time ago. It contains a picture of the life led by College students in India. The book is sufficiently entertaining and deserves to be widely read, especially by guardians of College students.

"JAPANCHE MAHATMA TOYOHIKO KAGAWA", by M. K. Sahasrabuddhe, published by Rev. R. B. Douglas, Jalna, price As. 8.

This contains the life story and teachings of the remarkable man in Japan of the modern times. His insight into social and economic problems, his championship of labour and his endeavours to raise the status of wage-earners and his devotion to the cause of peace combined with several other things go to make his life most instructive. The book is written in simple Marathi.

"KASHMIR," by K. L. Atri, Srinagar, price As. 8/-.

In this small booklet which is profusely illustrated, Mr. Atri makes an attempt to acquaint the public as briefly as possible with the beauties of Kashmir. It is a useful guide to tourists and is a welcome addition to the existing books on the subject.

"SHIV PRATAP", (Marathi), by R. R. Nabar, Examiner Press Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, price As. 5/-.

In this small booklet, Mr. Nabar gives in the form of poetry the life of Shivaji—the founder of the Maratha Empire. The attempt of Mr. Nabar to present the life of a great man in the most popular form of poetry is worthy of praise. It should prove very popular, especially with students.

GITA SUBHASHITAM" or "WISE WORDS FROM GITA" (Marathi), by M. N. Patil, Dadar, Bombay, price As. 12/-.

This is a revised and enlarged edition of Mr. Patil's book, published a few years ago. There have been several translations of Gita in different languages and every one of them has proved popular. Mr. Patil's publication contains selected original Sanskrit verses from Gita with etymological and grammatical notes with parallel quotations from Sanskrit and English literature. The book would prove of special use and interest to the students.

"Malabar Herald"

The special number of the "Malabar Herald" issued on the occasion of its 30th anniversary is a well got-up volume spread over about 100 pages and contains a lot of interesting matter. There are a number of informative articles about Malabar, Cochin and Travancore besides others of a more general interest. Mr. Manikkar writes about the joys and sorrows of a journalist's life and a valuable feature of this issue is a letter written 300 years ago by a Portuguese merchant in Cochin which sheds much light on the condition of the west coast at that time.

"THE SWAMI": One Of World's Most Dangerous Swindlers

Amazing Career Of Editha Salomen Ends In Seven Years' Penal Servitude

A list of the famous criminals with whom Mr. Justice Avory, as barrister and judge, has come into contact, would practically be a catalogue of the famous criminal of half a century, writes Mr. Gordon Lang in "The People."

It includes almost every notorious swindler and murderer of that period, but here and there one name stands out in the gallery of infamy by reason of the nature of the crime or the peculiar personality of the criminal. Among those who thus gain preeminence must be reckoned Miss Ann O'Delia Diss Debar, later and better known as "The Swami."

She was regarded as among the first ten most dangerous swindlers in the world, and when she was finally condemned to seven years' penal servitude the police authorities sighed with relief.

Born about 1850, Ann O'Delia Diss Debar was known as Editha Salomen, and she was the daughter of a charlatan professor who was living in Kentucky as a political refugee.

Possessed of a thorough knowledge of human nature, and not unacquainted with charlatanism, she started to practise hypnotism. Quickly she gathered round her a considerable clientele and was making a comfortable income—but she wanted more.

CHOSE A GENERAL.

Deciding that a position in Society would be a great asset, she looked around for someone she could marry.

Her choice fell upon General Diss Debar, and in a short time she had married him.

It was then she changed her Chrilstian name and became Ann O'Delia Diss Debar.

As a Society woman with a title none could doubt, she found her salon thronged with fashionable clients, and it became the thing to be hypnotised by Ann O'Delia. For some years she made a large income, but spent it as easily and thickly as it was made.

Then the magic of the hypnotism began to wear off and, further, Ann O'Delia realised that she was no longer so attractive as formerly. Money was getting scarce and it was necessary to discover other means of securing an income.

About this time she made the acquaintance of Mr. Luther Marsh a wealthy lawyer from New York. He was an able man, but was in deep sorrow at the death of his devoted wife. This fact, as well as his age—he was over seventy years old—must be the explanation of the easy manner in which he was duped.

Mr. Marsh happened to be present at one of Mrs. Diss Debar's hypnotic performances, and she determined to try new experiment.

Declaring herself to be in a trance, she purported to deliver messages to the lawyer which she declared came to her through the spirit of his wife.

Eagerly and without question Marsh accepted the pretension, and it was not long before he was completely in the power of the adventuress.

He himself proposed that she should come to reside at his luxurious home in Madison-ave. New York, and when the lady feigned hesitation on account of her husband, the general, and her children, he promotly extended the invitation to them all.

The invitation was accepted and Ann O'Delia had special rooms prvided for her, in which she produced the most amazing phenomena.

Once more she was in luck's way and began to draw a large and wealthy circle of patrons, who seem to have been completely deceived by the clever, but utterly unscrupulous, medium.

Although money was coming in plentifully, Ann O'Delia had determined that Marsh himself was the best pigeon to pluck, and she devised a scheme for robbing him of his great wealth which has not been paralleled in the annals of swindling.

AMAZING "SCEANCE."

The audacious trickster declared that she was able to get into direct communication with the spirits of illustrious artists and writers, and unfolded to the aged lawyer a wonderful scheme by which he could make unlimited money.

She said that this was to be his reward for his faithfulness to the spirits who had manifested through her.

The plan was simplicity itself. At a specially arranged seance the spirit of Raphael was brought up. With most elaborate ritual he was requested to agree to paint some wonderful pictures.

This he consented to do on condition that a substantial sum was placed in a black cabinet alongside a black canvas.

The cabinet was locked, and it was announced that in ten days' time the painting would be ready.

The key of the cabinet was in the safe custody of Ann O'Delia and during the ten days she was not to be seen by anyone. At the end of the time the cabinet was opened, and there, fresh and wet, was the painting.

It seemed incredible, but it is sober fact that poor old Marsh believed that he had there the masterpiece of a famous artist.

So easily did the trick work that the obliging medium proceeded to get into touch with other great artists who were dead, and they all executed commissions to paint pictures and portraits with which the lawyer adorned the walls and galleries of his home.

Some of these works of art were supposed to be portraits of members of his family, and the old gentleman firmly believed that his collection was of priceless value.

Having rooked the aged lawyer of an immense sum, the adventuress thought the time ripe to secure everything by one master stroke. Accordingly the spirit of a little daughter appeared and advised him or rather commanded him, to assign the property in Madison-avenue to the good and faithful Ann O'Delia Diss Debat.

The simple and trusing septuagenarian at once agreed, and had the necessary deeds drawn up. This involved certain communications with relatives, a contingency which the scheming woman had surprisingly overlooked. These relatives had scant respect for the medium and her spirits and put the "good and faithful" Ann O Delia to the indignity of arrest.

The subsequent trial was famous for the evidence and demonstrations of that world-famous illusionist the late Carl Hertz. He was the witness upon whom the prosecution chiefly relied to prove the woman's trickery, and brilliantly did he do his work.

HER TRICKS EXPOSED.

When the prisoner was in the witness-chair, Hertz showed the jury and her a sheet of blank white paper. He told her to examine it and fold it four times. Carl Hertz had a duplicate piece with a message written on it palmed in his hand.

When she handed back the blank piece he quickly made the changes and, giving her the piece with writing on it, told her to hold it to his forehead.

But Ann O'Delia was smart. "One moment, please," she said. "When I do this I always let them mark the paper," and, suiting the action to the word, she tore a corner off the paper. Unluckily for her, the illusionist had anticipated this, and the papers were already changed, so she was flabbergasted when she opened the paper and found the message on it.

Another of Mrs. Debar's phenomena was also cleverly exposed. This time Hertz used Mr. Marsh as his assistant, as he had often had the device performed for his benefit at seances.

The trick was to show a pad of about a hundred sheets unwritten on, wrap the pad in a newspaper and allow Marsh to hold one end while she held the other. Then the sound of writing would be heard, and when the newspaper was opened, every sheet of the enclosed pad had writing on it.

Hertz exposed it in this way. He had two similar pads, one of which he concealed under his waistcoat and the other he gave to Marsh to examine. As he proceeded to wrap the pad up under the newspaper he changed them.

As he was doing this the prisoner shouted, "Don't let him fool you! Mark it."

As the pad was already changed, this was safely done. Marsh then held one corner of the pad while Hertz held the other.

JUST AS EASY.

Amid profound silence in the court the sound of writing was heard as if a pen was rapidly going over paper, and when the illusionist told Marsh to unwrap the newspaper and open the pad, it was found that every sheet was written on.

At the request of the court, Carl Hertz showed that he produced the sound of writing by having the nail of his forefinger split and rapidly scratching the newspaper underneath while he held it.

After these devastating experiments there was only one verdict possible, but for some reason the jury recommended the prisoner to mercy and Ann O'Delia escaped with the light sentence of six months' imprisonment.

When she had finished this sentence she adopted the title of "Miss Debar," and, as such, met a wealthy old man named Smith. It was not long before she made him the victim of her third matrimonial adventure but as soon as she had extorted as much of his money as was possible she availed herself of the easy methods of the American laws of divorce and was again free.

The next scene of operations was New Orleans, and it was here that she met and married the man who was later to stand with her in the dock of the Old Bailey. This man, whose name was Jackson, was not a victim but a fellow-conspirator.

CAREER ENDED.

Suffice it to say that among other criminal practices indulged in by them was the decoying of young girls. The woman was known as "The Swami" and her husband as "Theo," but it was not long before Scotland Yard was on the track of the dangerous couple.

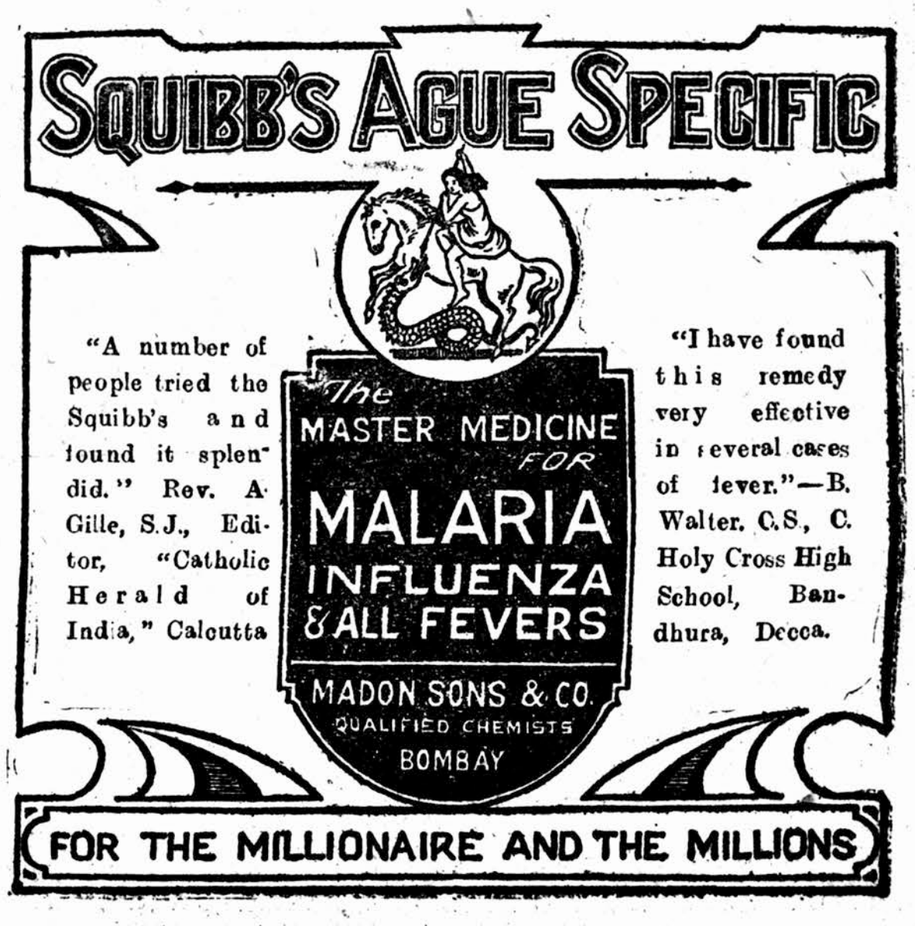
Brilliant and painstaking work on the part of the late Chief Detective-Inspector Kane enabled the authorities to put them on trial with a certainty of conviction.

The case was heard at the Old Bailey in 1901, when Lord Carson and Mr. Avory were briefed for the prosecution.

There was a deal of sensational evidence and the proceedings were constantly interrupted by the hypocritical outbursts and incantations of "The Swami."

When she was convicted she declared that it was an unecclesiastical court and that she represented a divine principle.

She was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, while "Theo" received a sentence of ten years. Thus an end was put to their infamous and shocking practices.


SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC
"A number of people tried the Squibb's and found it splendid." Rev. A. Gille, S.J., Editor, "Catholic Herald of India," Calcutta
"I have found this remedy very effective in several cases of fever."—B. Walter, C.S., C. Holy Cross High School, Bandhura, Decca.
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FOR THE MILLIONAIRE AND THE MILLIONS

Soviet Way of Combating Crime.

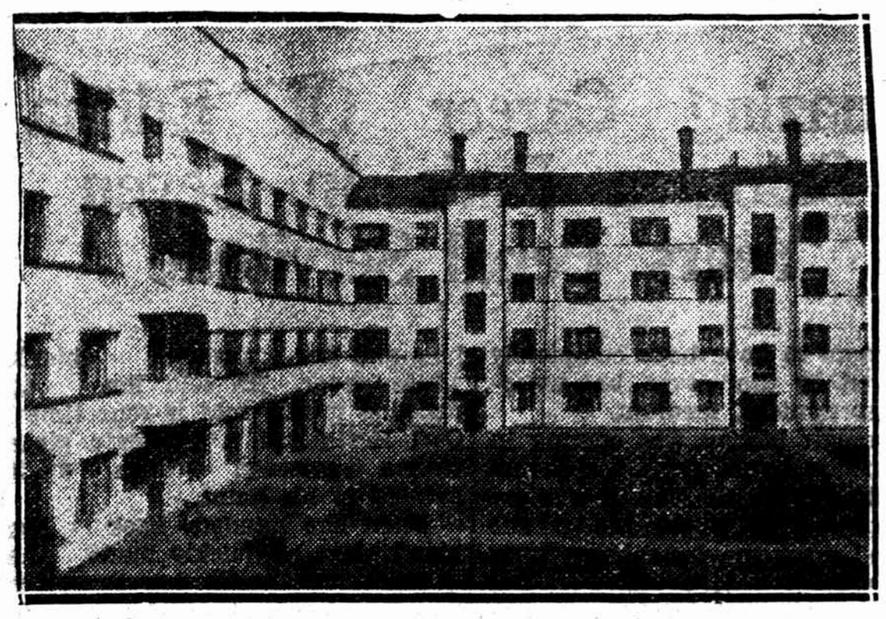
MOSCOW.

The world has known only one way to combat crime: the way of punishment; of torturing and of isolation; of killing the criminal by inches. This method, though practised since time immemorial has given no results in the way of diminishing law-breaking and the number of crimes committed. On the contrary, there has been a constant increase of crimes in particularly those countries in which harsh and barbarous punishments are applied to criminals.

Crime, in the Soviet Union, is looked upon as an evil resulting from the material and economic maladjusted condition of a man. Only bad material conditions, poverty, and wantonness, compel a man to theft, robbery, and even, murder. In this country, neither the people nor the authorities believe in Lombrozo's theory, which is that the inherent character of crime is such that it can never be corrected. On the other hand, the Soviet Union has proven in practice that crime can be successfully fought, not by means of punishment and repression, or torturing and isolation, but by means of improving the material and social conditions of the criminal; by means of labour and the application of the proper moral, psychological and pedagogical approach.

The world war, intervention civil war, and the disastrous famine in Russia were factors enough to disorganize the stability of the country and to push it into conditions of extreme devastation. All in the Russian nation and the national minorities experienced horrible times, and the people lived under such horrible conditions of wantonness and great material want that in some regions they were forced to practise cannibalism.

One can readily surmise to what degree crime and law-breaking must have developed in those days, and what would have remained of the people if they were to be punished for the crime, say, of stealing a loaf of bread or a few pounds of potatoes or some such similar thing. But even then the Soviets were busy trying to discover some effective means, based on science, to combat the steadily increasing crime, and to put an end to law-breaking.



The boarding house of the Bolshevo Labour Commune, where ex-criminals and law-breakers live. This building has been built recently and is provided with all the latest novelties in the art of residential house building.

CHEKA CHIEF'S EXPERIMENT.

Felix Dzerzhinsky, the then head of the Cheka, later known as the O.G.P.U., and now reorganized as the Commissariat for Home Affairs, in consultation with J. Stalin, for the first time in Russian history, resolved to combat crime and lawlessness by means of "labour."

It was on June 12, 1925 that a group of 18 young criminals and law-breakers were taken from the central prison of Moscow and, by order of Dzerzhinsky, sent to the village of Kostino, about 27 kilometers from Moscow, where the confiscated land and other properties of the former landlord Korf were given to the criminals with which to busy themselves in labour. This was the beginning of the huge social experiment which has to-day proven to be the easiest, most effective, and most useful method for correcting crime and for mending corrupted human souls.

These 18 young criminals were given absolute freedom and moral and material support by the authorities. They were asked to live and to labour like free and independent citizens. They were told that they would not be guarded and that the authorities would not interfere in their management or their household affairs; that they were free to labour, earn, and to live as they saw fit. And when the criminals saw that they were trusted and that they were gently and humanly treated by the authorities, and that they were not considered as outcast members of society, they immediately took themselves to task and organized themselves into a small "Labour Commune" and began to flourish in their management. They opened a shoe-making shops and a carpenter shop and worked out a constitution for their settlement.

This constitution, though it is very simple, is of great human interest. It contains only four clauses, as follows: (1) No drinking. (2) No stealing. (3) No hooliganism. (4) No gambling.

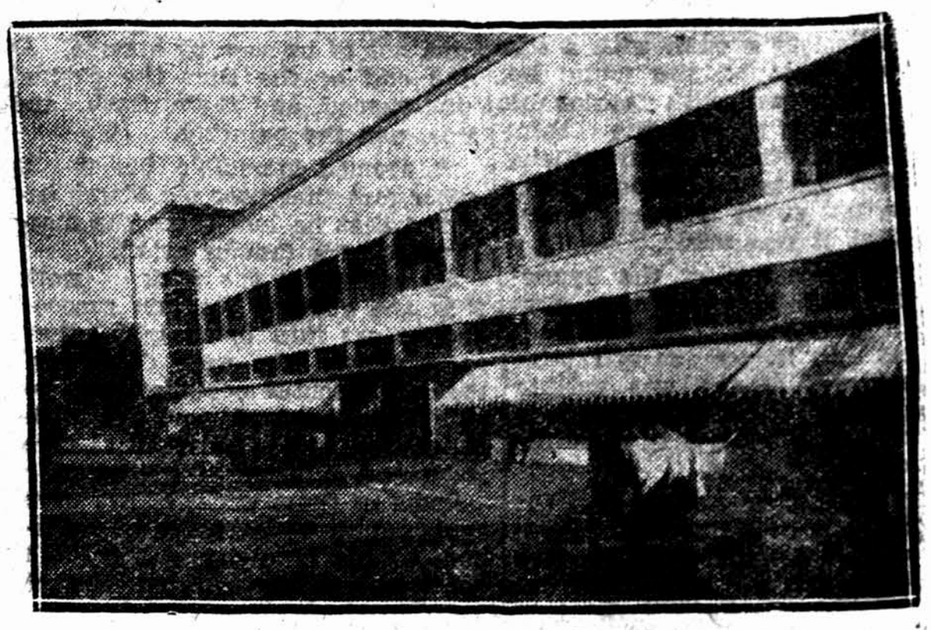
It is surprising, but these former criminals observed their constitution with more strictness than do great "contemporary powers" observe and protect the constitutions upon which their governments are based. These communars, as we shall call them in the future, proved themselves hard and sincere labourers. They proved that they could be changed into the most useful members of society and what they wanted was but human treatment and the proper leadership and instructions and material and moral help, which the authorities so willingly afforded them.

RAPID DEVELOPMENTS

With the greatest attention and support by the Government which, by the way, decreed the organization of the "Labour Commune, the latter rapidly developed. Mr. G. G. Yagoda, a man of remarkable energy and skill, and at that time the assistant to the late Felix Dzerzhinsky and is now the Commissar for Home Affairs, took the guardianship of the Labour Commune in his hand. He himself took part in the work of its development, with the result that in 1929 its membership increased to 370, and in 1931, to 1,200, and a number of training schools and workshops were established, wherein a criminal could become a tailor, shoemaker, carpenter, watchmaker, chauffeur, or as he chose, a skilled workman in any profession or art he was interested in.

Since that time great progress has been made by the Labour Commune. Nothing has remained of the old village Kostino or of the villas of the former landlord Korf. A beautiful city, with charming up-to-date buildings, shops, factories, educational combinats, etc., has sprung up in its place. The city of "Bolshevo", as it is called, is nicknamed by the ex-criminals as the "city without millionaires and locks."

To-day the population of the city has grown to 9,000 inhabitants, of whom 3,100 are criminals under correction, 900 are married, and 600 are children who have been born during the past two years. On visiting this city without police, the city which is inhabited solely by people who but recently were thieves, pickpockets, gamblers, forgers, prostitutes and murderers, I found that both the order and the management were more than excellent. The streets were clean, the co-operative shop had a varied and well stocked supply of commodities, while the communal bathhouse, the laundry, library, club, cinema, theatre, playground with football and lawn tennis court, and a nice hospital, maternity home, and nursery were shown to me by a young man of 28 who, with shame and some shyness, told me that his past contained a list of 27 crimes. "I am proud," he said, "that I have been admitted to the Labour Commune and that I have been given an opportunity to correct myself. I am now a free and respectable citizen of the U.S.S.R. and enjoy all the rights of the Republic. All that you see here is the result of our labour, the labour of ex-criminals, and I have contributed my share, too." "See, comrade," he continued, "before, we used to destroy what you citizens built, but now we ourselves are building, and under no condition, would we allow anybody to destroy it."



The new and up-to-date built Co-operative Store of the Bolshevo Labour Commune.

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(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD)

ment and life of the Commune and the communars. He is there but to give voluntary advice and help, but in no case has the right to impose his will on the communars or the management of Commune.

To-day the Commune has developed into a huge organization. It has built four large factories within its boundaries: a shoe-making factory producing one million pairs annually; a sport instrument manufacturing factory turning out 600,000 pairs of skates, 400,000 skies, 48,000 tennis rackets, and many other things annually; a haberdashery, knitting, and toy-making factory producing 28,000,000 roubles worth annually; and a furniture factory.

Upon entering the Commune one finds oneself in a bee-hive, where everybody is working and creating something. Work is going on in the factories just as regularly as in the large, light flooded, filled with fresh air educational combinats. And a lecture given in the educational institutes of the Commune seems no different than one delivered in the University of Moscow. The physical culture hall, the laboratory, the drawing room, the sculpture room, and the halls for musical studies are well filled and busy at the time set. Factory schools are attached to the factories, where apprentices are trained, while those having free-time play football, tennis, go rowing, or do anything that they please. Everything is done voluntarily, and yet the discipline in the Commune is excellent, and even unparalleled for such an unique institution.

A group of members of the Labour Commune: In the centre is Mr. Bogoslavsky, Director of the Labour Commune of Moscow.

Mr. G. G. Yagoda, Commissar of Home Affairs of U.S.S.R. with whose direct co-operation and leadership the experiment of great human interest has been crowned with success. He is seen (in white shirt) in the centre of a group of the ex-law-breakers who have become respectable citizens to-day.

EX-CRIMINALS AT THE HEAD.

Very often people of great talent are discovered among these criminals. To such special attention is paid by the managing board of the communars, who after determining the fact that the person under question has proven himself during a certain period of time a sincere and honest man, free him entirely and he is commissioned to Moscow or some other place there to receive higher education or training that he might require, at State or Commune expense. 27 such former members of the Commune are to-day studying in the Moscow conservatorium, planning academy, medical colleges, foreign language institutes, and the like.

The ex-law-breaker and forger, Kaminsky, is to-day the assistant chief of the pedagogical section of the Commune. Another ex-criminal, Pogodin, having committed 50 crimes in the past, is the most authoritative person on the board of directors of the Commune. He is the assistant director of the Commune. A number of communars have left recently for the North Arctic region as members and scientific workers on a research expedition.

MANAGED BY MEMBERS THEMSELVES.

As I have already mentioned, the Commune is managed by the communars themselves. Every year they hold an election and elect a board of directors from amongst themselves. This board of directors settles all affairs on voting principles, after which the director's opinion is consulted and the various matters are discussed and decided by the vote of a general meeting of the communars.

New members of the Commune are chosen from the various correctional homes (prisons) and are accepted into the Commune only by a vote of the general meeting. Those members of the Commune who have more than once violated the constitution of the Commune are morally punished by the communars themselves by means of boycotting the culprit. If he repeats his infractions he is excluded from the Commune and sent back to the correctional home where, apparently, the regime is more strict.

Those members who prove themselves honest and sincere, who diligently work in the factory, or study in the schools, are amnestied and given citizen-passports by the Government upon the recommendation of the general meeting of the Commune. Such citizens have the choice of either remaining and living and working in the Commune or of going to any other place as free citizens. During the past years 972 such passports have been issued in the Bolshevo Commune, not to mention the rest of the 12 labour communes, with 20,000 criminals under correction, spread in the various parts of the Soviet Union.

SUCCESS OF BOLSHEVO COMMUNE

"The Labouring Commune of Bolshevo," the first experimental commune, has proved to be of immense social and cultural value. It has established once and for always that crime can be cured with labour easily, and that physical punishment is not a cure but an evil which fastens the habit of crime upon the criminal and makes him desire revenge and forces him into repeating his criminal activities. The repetition of crime is thus developed and the man is lost, causing immeasurable suffering to himself and to society.

Members of the Commune are paid for what they work and most of them support their families at home. A member who proves himself honest is allowed to visit his relatives in the city or village. He is allowed to make the trip without a guard or convoy, all that is necessary is that he gives his gentleman's word that he will return on a definite date and time. In the overwhelming majority of the cases these promises are fulfilled punctually, but in those cases where the communar fails to appear at his duties at the appointed time without proper reason, he is brought back by the Militia authorities, is tried by a Fraternal Court consisting of the communars themselves, and receives one of the following punishments: His wages are detained as a fine and used for the benefit of the Commune. He is not allowed any leave for a definite period of time. His name is put upon the "black-list" (a moral but effective punishment). He is not allowed free association with others of his comrades. These measures, in most cases, prove very effective and result in the repentance of the law-breaker of the Commune's rules, who asks pardon under the pledge never again to repeat his mistakes. Every effort is made to give him the possibility to correct himself.

The labour communes which have been organized and developed in a number of cities of the Soviet Union are based on the principles of "open doors," "self-government" and "self-support" and have proved of immense value in combating crimes. The former pickpockets, bandits, thieves, alcoholics, prostitutes, and others of their like, after passing through the "great school," of the Labour Commune, turn out to be the most useful members of society. Hundreds of names of former law-breakers and criminals can be mentioned as examples of those who to-day occupy high governmental and party positions. They washed off their pasts by giving themselves up to work, labour, and study. Many important engineers are to-day working on the Moscow-Volga Canal who but yesterday were crimnals and law-breakers.

THE HUMAN WAY

In Soviet Russia the right, scientific and cultural way of combating crime has been found, and the Labour Communes are living examples of this method. According to Joseph Stalin: "Men are the most precious capital of all the valuables of the world." That is why the utmost attention is paid in this country towards improving the living, the moral, the materials, the cultural, the physical, and the social conditions of men. Numerous are the institutions organized by the Government to maintain the welfare of its citizens. The Labour Communes are the mending shops for those people who, under conditions not in their control, have lost the path and their equilibrium of mind and thoughts, and have taken to the wrong path. The Labour Communes are serving their cause well, and the Soviet Union is to be congratulated for this great humane and cultural task.

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

BOOKS RECEIVED

Glimpses of World History Vol. II by Jawaharlal Nehru (Kitabistan, Allahabad). Price Rs. 9.

"How I foretold the lives of Great Men," by D. B. Taraporewalla & Co., Bombay). Price Rs. 6.

Hindu Philosophers on Evolution, by Dr. Bal Krishna (D. B. Taroporewalla Sons & Co., Bombay).

Our Trip to America, by K. Natarajan, Bandra. Price Rs. 3.

You, by G. S. Arundale (Theosophical Publishing House, Madras). Price Rs. 2/8.

The One Who Paid, by Effie A. Rowlands (Ward Lock, London).

Full Measure, by Lane Lyle (Ward Lock).

Young Woman, by Carman Barnes (T. Werner Laurie, London). Price 7/6.

Mahagita, by Swami Dayal Atam Darshi, Rawalpindi.

Complete Gardening in India, by K. S. Gopalaswamiergar, Bangalore City.

Shivajichi Bakhar (Marathi) by M. M. Kothawalla, Bombay. Price Re. 1.

Motor Vahan Kaida and Kanuni Guide (Guj.) by M. M. Kotasthane, Bombay, Price Rs. 2/14.

Sankshipt Samiksha (Guj.) by H. M. Desai, Colombo.

Hirdav Zarana (Guj.) by R. V. Shah, Ahmedabad. Price Re. 1.

Savanik Ramayana (Guj.) by J. D. Khandhadia, Bombay. Price Rs. 2.

Rupina Bagman (Guj.) by Mrs. Kapila Thakore (Ashok Prakashan Mandir, Baroda) Price As. 3.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

We have received a copy of the Annual Report of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and the Carmichael Hospital for Tropical Diseases for the year 1934, which deals exhaustively with the work done in the various departments of those institutions. This publication contains nearly two hundred pages and is suitably illustrated. All those interested in medical research will find this report a mine of information.

"PROGRESSIVE INDIA" JUNE 1935.

This issue contains an excellent article on "Importance of Geography in National Education" by Prof. H. L. Kaji, Prof. H. Sunder Rao's contribution on "Idealism: True and False" is worth a perusal. Mr. V. Shridhar Rao makes a strong plea for rehabilitating the handloom industry. Besides these articles there are the usual excerpts from foreign periodicals, book reviews and Notes which make this number very readable.

"Love Cruisers"

"Love Cruisers". By Paul Trent. Ward, Lock and Co. 3/6.

That in the twentieth century even Love is nothing so much as a pastime and a diversion for the idle mind is illustrated in "Love Cruisers", one of those hiliday stories of and for holiday makers which make no demand on one's intelligence and leave one mildly interested. Three women, two of them heiresses to millionaires and charming and beautiful withal, find themselves on board a luxury ship bound on a world tour in company with Lance Craven and fall in love with him. True to the best traditions of the Navy Lance, who is an ex-naval officer, flirts with one of them at one port proposes to the second at another and finally marries the dowerless lady at a third. The disappointed ones however find their mates. The poor get rich and the rich get richer and everything ends happily as it ought to do in "the best of all possible worlds."

H. C. V.

What Persian Poetry Owes To Arab Poets

THE INFLUENCE OF ARABIC POETRY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERSIAN POETRY by Dr. U. M. Daudpota, M. A. (Bom.), Ph. D. (Cantab.), Professor of Arabic, Ismail College, Jogeshwari, Pp. xvi, 202, Published by the author, Bombay, 1934, Rs. 6.

Poetry, in modern times, is defined as the expression of human emotion in rhythmic and metrical language. Thus the poetry of present-day Europe is judged by one criterion above all. Does the poet express human emotion with such winged and musical words as to cause a thrill of mental pleasure to us? Judged from this standard much of the poetry of the Arabs would not be poetry, as we understand it to-day. The art of the Arabian poet is chiefly descriptive, he excels in "ausaf", a term which may be well understood if one reads what the learned author has to say on pp. 112 and 113 of his book. The Persian genius was not entirely akin, and although in its early stages it closely followed the Arabian models, soon afterwards it freed itself from the trammels of desert poetry, and shaped a new, perhaps a more delicate, instrument for subserving the need of poetry.

Practically every one who has studied even the rudiments of Persian knows that Persian owes a great debt to Arabic. Also that in Poetry the Persiana followed the Arabian masters in many respects. Dawlatshah says: "Without doubt eloquence and perspicacity are the property of the Arabs, and the poets of Persia in this respect simply follow them, especially in the science of rhetoric, of which the Arabs are past masters". The work of Browne, Shibli and Nicholson also testifies to this; but how great the debt is has never been demonstrated with the same faultless logic and such a wealth of learning as in this masterly monograph.

After an introductory chapter which does not contain much that is original, we have a very thorough account of the evolution of Arabian poetry in chapter II. Chapter III deals with the forms of verse borrowed by the Persians from the Arabs, and the influence of the "Mu'allaqa" of Imru 'u' l-Qays on Minuchihrn is well-demonstrated. And so also the absurdity of slavishly following Arabian models. The Persian genius was quick to perceive the incongruity, and it is to their credit that they outgrew it in a comparatively short time. The same absurdity, however, recurs periodically in India, where the learned Arabists try to express their inmost feelings in the language of the 'Mu'allaqas with ludicrous effects.

After a short chapter on Persian "qasidas" we come to the longest and most learned chapter in the work, entitled Parallel Passages, where by the method of comparison in the fields of Panegyric, Didactic and Descriptive verse, the author drives his arguments home. In each branch the comparisons are most convincing. Incidentally the author shows how in one respect at least Arabic poetry is infinitely superior to the Persian,—there was no prostitution of poetry for filthy lucre, none of the great Arabs loaded empty praises upon their patrons for gold.

We congratulate Dr. Daudpota on producing a learned and methodical study of the subject. It should be read by every student going up for the higher examinations, such as the B. A. (Honours), and the M. A. We hope he will soon follow it up with work in more fruitful fields. After this monograph we are impatiently waiting for his translation of Ibn Khaldun, which he has undertaken for the Islamic Research Association, Bombay.

A few details may be mentioned. The work is singularly free from misprints. The author has not been consistent in the use of italics; the earlier part of the book contains the titles of works in Roman, while later on he follows the usual conventions. Then Table of Contents is full and contains the 'argument' of the book; but the indexes are neither full nor systematic. Technical terms, subjects, verses quoted, persons, etc.—all of these should have been fully indexed in a monograph of this character.

The author ends his work by citing a verse of the poet Rashiduddin Watwat

> "Either I must die or the driver, or my journey must have an end"

Then Dr. Daudpota observes

> "Taking the humour of the situation we, too, must end.

We hope the learned professor will not take the "humour of the situation" too seriously and change his mind before it is too late.

A. A. A. F.

ZOROASTRIANISM

(Continued from page 16.)

indirectly." Says Wells in "the Outline or History" "the Plain fact of the Bible narrative is that the Jews went to Babylon (Persia) barbarians and came back civilized." Says Dr. Haig:—"Judaism after the exile and through Judaism, Christianity afterwards, received an important influence from Zoroastrianism, an influence which in regard to the doctrine of angels, Satan, and resurrection of the dead cannot be mistaken" Prophet Mahomed prided on being born in the reign of the great Parsi King, Naushirwan the Just.

Besides the great religions aforesaid, two great creeds have had vast effect on humanity, Sufism, which has most flourished in Persia ever since the Parsi rulers thereof lost their kingdom, and which gave to Persia the best poets for centuries together, is described by Mr. Chatterjee and the authors he quotes as nothing but Zoroastrianism in the language of Islam. Says Cash:—"When Moslem armies entered Persia, the national faith was Zoroastrianism, and while the Persians nominally accepted Islam, they never gave up much of their old faith. They brought it over with them and sought to adapt Islam to their own spiritual needs and imaginative temperament..... In fact the rise of the Shiah sect in Persia and the schism in the Khilafate was due, not only to the family jealousies on behalf of Ali (as against Omar) as the true successors of the Prophet, but also to the fact that the new wine of Aryan thought and philosophy in Persia, burst the leathern bottles of the Semetic creed. Islam affiliates itself to Mazda-Yasna, according to the writer, under the name of Sufism, and Christianity did the same thing under the name of Manicism. Sufism represents Islamic-Zoroastrianism, as Manicism may be said to represent Christian Zoroastrianism. Very great pains have been taken by the writer to elaborate and establish these conclusions, which are of the utmost importance to the Zoroastrians.

If other writers will follow the lead given by Mr. Chatterjee, it will appear to the world, clear as daylight, that the prayers of every Zoroastrian for thousands of years past, in every Niyayesh and Yasht that he recites day and night, that the light of Zoroastrianism may permeate all the peoples of the seven climes (Hafte-Keshwar Zamin) of the globe, have borne fruit already. If so, the advent of the promised Zoroastrian Soshiant after a few decades, for unification of the greater part of the world under one great religion, could not be a matter of wonder at all.

We shall close with the quotation from Prof. A. W. Jackson: "The recent remarkable discoveries of actual Manician documents in the oasis of Turfan (Eastern Turkistan) have thrown unexpecter light on the subject. Manicism has assumed new importance in the history of the religions, because we recognise it to have been not only an off-shoot of Zoroastrianism in a way, and the parents of many heretical movements in Christianity, but also as factor for centuries, in the religious life of Central and Eastern Asia."

All honour to a brother Aryan for having taken the pains to understand according to his light, the great scriptures of one of the world's greatest prophets, and to interpret and explain them to his co-religionists and to the world.

FAREDUN K. DADACHANJI.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF GITA RAHASYA.

An English translation of "Gita Rahasya," the monumental work written by the late Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Marathi, expounding the philosophy of the Bhagawad Gita, has been made by Mr. B. S. Sukthankar, Solicitor, High Court, Bombay, and the first volume of the same, it is announced, will be published on 1st August 1935. Though the Lokamanya's book saw the light of day soon after his release from Mandalay jail two decades ago and has been translated into Hindi and two or three other leading vernaculars of India, having been acclaimed by Indian scholars as one of the most brilliant expositions of the Gita since the days of Sri Shankaracharya, it has, unfortunately, remained without an English rendering of it, thus preventing a very large section of the reading public in India as well as the world outside from knowing and appreciating its contents. Mr. Sukthankar's translation is stated to be quite a faithful one.

The price of the first volume, which will be of about 700 pages, will be Rs. 6, the second volume being expected to be published towards the end of the year.

PERIODICALS

"Twentieth Century" (July)

This exceedingly well got-up monthly review offers every month articles by distinguished writers on diverse topics of political and literary interest. In his issue, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya writes on the origin of the Congress, K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar on Cardinal Fisher and Sir Thomas More and P. K. Acharya on Ancient Indian Universities. Dr. Lanka Sundaram reviews the international political developments of the last month while Mr. Shibayer contributes an article on the Roerich Pact that has recently been signed by America. There are as usual interesting poems and well-written book-reviews.

It is strange, however, that though the journal is published from Allahabad, the capital of U.P., the province is hardly represented in its pages. Where are the U.P. writers one wonders?

(A Short Story)

(By S. R. Sampathiengar, Advocate)

POOR PACHECO

My Lady Nicotine, has a host of admirers in all ranks. In summer or winter, in weal or woe, her elusive ethereal, sweet scented beauty, captures the admiration of the peasant and the prince. Even Mahatmas are not immune and the frank confession of Mr. Gandhi in the "Search for Truth" that he also smoked—paper rolled in the form of a cigarette—puts the coping stone to the ever increasing pile of admirations of tobacco lovers.

Amongst lesser humbler devotees can be included myself and my college chum—Pacheco who initiated me in her strange esoteric worship. But Pacheco, a burly stuttering chap, with a shock of hair, as in all other things, excelled me in the worship of My Lady Nicotine and his love of cigarettes could only be compared to the love of the ardent jealous lover; or to that of the fanatic for his newly found religion. He used to smoke, invariably at intervals during college class hours and these constituted, as it were, the breaths of his life.

One day, it so happened, that the exit of the professor of one period, and the entrance of the professor for the next period, was simultaneous, leaving no time for my friend to smoke in the interval. His condition may be imagined. All the glorious anticipations of enjoying a good sized cigarette after the droll lecture, on Ancient History, were frustrated and my friend was as glum and out of sorts, as a soaked cigarette. The incoming professor was a strict orthodox man, with the Saivite mark on his forehead. Pacheco fretted and fumed and was desperate with impotent rage against the innocent professor, who had so unknowingly baulked him of the pleasure of his tobacco. A quarter of an hour of fretting, brought a bright intelligent wave in the brain of my friend, and he, without more ado, coolly lit a cigarette in the open class, much to the consternation of his classmates. The lighting of the cigarette escaped the professor's notice, as there were some tall fellows, sitting in front of Pacheco.

The cigarette was lit and was burning with a bright red glow and Pacheco after taking a good long pull at it, paused for a moment, and puffed out the smoke into his hat, resting on the desk by slightly raising a bit its broad rim. The smoke was caught and no smell could be detected, and the class breathed a sigh of relief. Pacheco with a twinkle in his eye, smoked again and collected the smoke in the hat, much to the amusement of the class. But Pacheco counted without the host; and the smoke escaping through the missing button hole, in the roof of the hat, caused annoyance, to the tender nostril of the professor, who, snorting under the smell, sat stiff and glared at the class with a detective eye, to catch the culprit. Pacheco, alive to the occasion, plugged the hole in the roof of the hat with his thumb and sat with an innocent face.

Guilt, like murder will be out. Poor Pacheco, the cynosure of all his neighbouring eyes, was easily picked out, as the culprit and the Professor ordered him to get up and occupy the front seat. Poor Pacheco was in a fix. He dare not disobey the professor, and calling upon all his saints to rescue him, he sauntered out to the front seat, leaving his hat unattended. By the time he reached the front seat, his fate was sealed, for his hat, upon the desk, was now smoking like Mount Vesuvius.

NOVELISTS ON TRIAL

Charged With Taking Themselves Seriously

Miss E. M. Delafield, Mr. L.A.G. Strong, and Mr. Alec Waugh were in the dock at the London School of Economics (last month) charged with taking themselves too seriously. Mr. Waugh was found guilty, thanks to the grossly partial summing up of Sir Gervais Rentoul, who had to drag up that business of Mr. Waugh's "Myself When Young" published when he was twenty-five. Mr. Strong pleaded guilty but insane and after hearing his defence the jury had no option but to accept the plea, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Miss Delafield, however, cleared herself with ease, which was not surprising, for the prosecutor, Mr. J. B. Morton, more widely known as "Beachcomber," was so cautious of the law of libel that he made no personal accusations at all. He contented himself with lurid revelations of the tyranny of publishers and dark hints at corruption among critics. Mr. Ralph Straus, his solitary witness, made no bones about his readiness to accept any reasonable bribe. He collected toll from the prosecutor and all three prisoners, and trumpeted the virtues of his own next book with such unseasonable persistence that he was all but thrown out. Mr. Straus was good fun and blackened his own character with the utmost cheerfulness.

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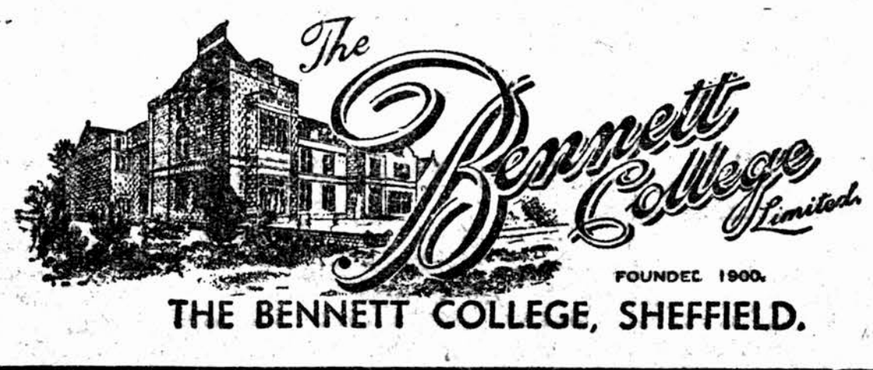

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If you have any anxieties at all as to what your sons or daughters should be, write to me, or, better still, let them write to me personally—Fatherly Advice Department—and tell me their likes and dislikes, and I will give sound practical advice as to the possibilities of a vocation and how to succeed in it.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Bennett

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Curse Of Communalism

Practically Unknown In India Before Twentieth Century

By SIR P. C. RAY

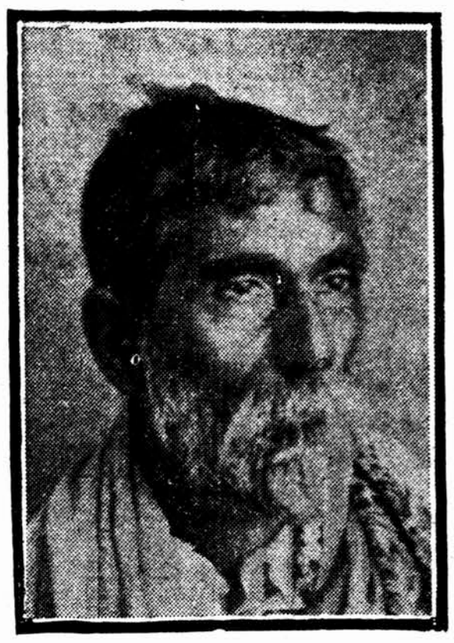
The history of India from the 14th century, when the Moslem power was fairly established not only in Northern India but in the Deccan as well, to the dawn of the 20th century shows that communalism was practically unknown during all those long six centuries. Strange as it may appear, it is only of recent manufacture and fomented to subserve political ends. Some passages from Elphinstone's History of India (edited by Cowell, 1889) are reproduced here:

"The Hindus were regarded with some contempt, but with no hostility. They were liable to a capitation tax (jiziya) and some other invidious distinction, but were not molested in the exercise of their religion. The Hindus who are mentioned as military commanders may perhaps have been zemindars, heading their contingents, and not officers appointed by the crown. There is no doubt, however, that many were employed in civil offices, especially of revenue and accounts . . . . under Mobarik Khiliji (A.D. 1317-21) the whole spirit of the court and administration was Hindu.

"Hindus were allowed to hold positions of some importance in his (Sher Shah's) army. This policy he followed from the very beginning of his career. . . One of Sher Shah's best generals was Brahmajit Gaur . . . He was sent in pursuit of Humayun after each of the battles of Chaunsa and Bilgram. . . We know that as early as the days of Mahmud of Ghazni the Hindus were welcome to the ranks of the Muslim army.

"Sher Shah was the first who attempted to found an Indian Empire broadly based upon the people's will. 'No Government, not even the British, has shown so much wisdom as this Pathan's' says Keene.

"Mohammed A'dil Shah (A.D. 1553) committed the conduct of his government to one Hemu, a Hindu, who had once kept a small



SIR P. C. RAY

shop, and whose appearance is said to have been meaner than his origin. Yet with all these external disadvantages, Hemu had abilities and force of mind sufficient to maintain his ascendency amidst a proud and martial nobility, and to prevent the dissolution of the government, weighed down as it was by the follies and inequities of its head."

Hindus Under Aurangzeb

Even under the Emperor Aurangzib (1659-1707), Hindus held very trusted positions in the state. Under Aurangzib's Viceroy in Bengal, Murshid Kuli Khan, the Hindus had a monopoly of all the important administrative posts in the civil department; they also held important military posts. Had the Moghul Emperor any innate hatred of the Hindus, he would have discouraged, nay sharply reprimanded his Satrap. Even at Delhi the practical head of the revenue department was a Hindu.

"All the same when Jafar Khan was created Prime Minister, and he continued as such during the War of Succession, the actual administration of the revenue department was conducted by the old and experienced Assistant Diwan Raghunath Khatri, entitled the Rai-i-raian. On gaining the throne Aurangzib continued this temporary arrangement of the diwani, and raised Raghunath to the peerage as Rajah (15th June, 1658). . . . He was a man of sterling integrity, diligent attention to business and signal capacity for administration." J. N. Sarkar. Aurangzib, III. p. 72.

It is generally said that Aurangzib alienated his Hindu subjects by his bigotry and illiberal sentiments. But even under his reign "it does not appear that a single Hindu suffered death, imprisonment, or tax on property for his religion or, indeed, that any individual was ever questioned for the open exercise of the worship of his father."—Elphinstone: History of India.

He, however, betrays no disinclination to utilize the services of the Rajput chiefs, Jaswant Rao and latterly Jai Singh, when he has to fight against the resourceful Maratha leader Sivaji representing the Hindu cause. It is true the Moghul Emperor now and then sends Dilir Khan as a counterpoise, but that is because of his suspicious nature. He was more distrustful of his sons (Prince Moazzim, Akbar and others) than of the Hindu general. The perpetual dread lest his sons might emulate his own example haunted him. It is well-known that after the death of Aurangzib, the Moghul Empire rapidly broke into pieces and we find that the Hindus rapidly gained the upper hand in the administration of the country, either as independent chiefs, or as military commanders under Muhammadan Princes.

Hindu Toleration

As an example of Hindu toleration I may allude to the history of the Parsis, who are the descendants of the ancient Persians who emigrated to India on the conquest of their country by the Arabs in the 8th century. They first landed at Sanjan on the coast of Gujarat, where the Hindu rulers received them hospitably.

Another amongst the numerous instances of Hindu chivalry is given below:

Aurangzib's son, Muhammad Akbar, rebelled against his father and attempted to seize the Crown with the help of the Rajputs. The attempt signally failed; but the Rajput leader Durgadas most chivalrously escorted the unhappy prince through every danger to the Court of the Marhatta King Shambhaji. Aurangzib was anxious for the restoration of his grandson and granddaughter and came to terms with Durgadas. I quote below the graphic account of their restoration.

"Akbar's infant son Buland Akhtar and daughter Safiyat-unnissa had been left in Marwar with his Rathor allies, as the children were too tender to bear the hardships of his flight from the country in 1681. Durgadas placed them in charge of Girdhar Joshi in an obscure place difficult of access. They were brought up (1681-96) with every care, not only for their health and morals, but also for their education in the Islamic religion."—J. N. Sarkar: Aurangzib. V. pp. 281-82.

Complete Absence Of Communalism In Bengal

Coming nearer home we notice a complete absence of communalism in Bengal. The independent Pathan Sultans of Bengal were the great patrons of the Bengali language, and Vidyapati sang the glories of one of them in his immortal verse. In Bengal the zemindars were more or less like the feudal lords of the middle ages in Europe. The bara bhunyas or the twelve semi-independent barons were left severly alone on the payment of a fixed revenue to the Imperial coffer and even this was withheld when the Moghul or the Pathan rule was relaxed at the headquarters. There was no interference in the administration of their internal affairs.

Most of the legal disputes were settled by the awards of arbitrators chosen with the consent of the parties. . . . Petty cases were submitted to the punchayats or village arbitrators whose decisions were final.

Most of the bara bhunyas were Hindus, and the reason for this preference can be gathered from the following extracts from the Life of Robert, Lord Clive. Ed. 1836, Vol. I. by Major-General Sir John Malcolm.

"But while they (the Muhammadan rulers) succeeded to the powers which these (Hindu) potentates had held, the management of finance and revenue, and all those minuter arrangements of internal policy on which the good order of the machine of government must ever depend, remained very nearly in the same hands in which the Mahommedans had found them. . . A Hindu, under the denomination of minister, or as Naib (or deputy), continued at the head of the exchequer; and in this office he was connected with the richest bankers and monied Hindus of the country.

"A very quick and intelligent Mahommedan prince, on being asked why he gave so decided a preference to Hindu managers and renters over those of his own religion, replied that 'a Mahommedan was like a sieve,—much of what was poured in went through; while a Hindu was like a sponge, which retained all, but on pressure gave back, as required, what it had absorbed."

"But there were other reasons which prompted Mahommedan Princes to employ and encourage Hindus, both at their court and in their armies. They formed a counterbalance to the ambition and turbulence of their relatives, and of the chiefs and followers of their own race. This feeling operated from the emperors on the throne of Delhi, when in the very plentitude of their power, down to the lowest chief: and it is from its action combined with that influence which the wealth and qualities of the Hindus obtained, that we are, in a great measure, to account for the easy establishment and long continuance of the Mahommedan power in India. The new dominion was attended with little of change, except to the Hindu sovereign and his favourites. The lesser Rajas (or princes) gave their allegiance and paid tribute to a Mahommedan instead of a Hindu superior, while their condition and local power continued nearly the same.

"Hindu ministers and officers served probably to greater profit the idle and dissipated Moghul, than they could have done a master of their own tribe; and as there was complete religious toleration and their ancient and revered usages were seldom or never outraged, they were too divided a people upon their subjects to unite in any effort to expel conquerors, who, under the influence of various motives, left to them almost all, except the name, of power." (Italics are mine).

During his Viceroyalty, Murshid Kuli Khan employed as his reve-

(Continued On Page 26.)

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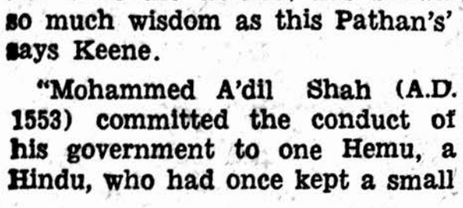

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A Page About Women

Miss Madhuri Devi, Secretary of All-India Agraval Women's Conference

THE UNIVERSAL MOTHER

A correspondent in "John O' London's Weekly" gives the following interesting list of words meaning mother in many languages:—

	Root-word.
Aryan	Ma.
Sanskrit	Mata
Persian	Mader
Greek	Meter
Bulgarian	Mati
Russian	Mate
Latin	Mater
Port., Span., It.	Madre
Polish	Matka
German	Mutter
Flem. and Dutch	Moeder
Swedish and Danish	Moder
Icelandic	Modhir
Gaelic-Irish	Mathair
Provencal	Maire
Lithuanian	Mote

THE ONLY WOMAN K.C.

Although there are many women barristers in the British Empire only one of them has become a King's Counsel. This is Miss Helen Kinnear, of Port Colborne, Ontario (Canada), who made legal history when she was recently appointed as the first woman K.C.

CENTENARIAN ADMIRES MODERN GIRL!

He was one hundred on June 23, and he admires the modern girl. He is Mr. Henry Bridgwater, of Dudley, believed to be the oldest ironmaster in the world.

"When I was young women wore petticoats and more petticoats with long skirts trailing the ground. Now they wear the flimsiest of dresses, no hats or stockings. I don't blame them when they get as near to nature as possible," he said to-day.

Unlike most centenarians, Mr. Bridgwater does not dwell in the past. "Look to the future," he said; "it's no use looking back."

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FIRST LADY OF PRUSSIA

Wife Of Gen. Goering Tells Amusing Stories Of Her Husband's Pet Lion

Being the wife of General Hermann Goering, the picturesque first lieutenant of Adolf Hitler, is no unalloyed pleasure for Frau Emmy Sonneman-Goering, former actress.

There is, first of all, the little lion cub whom General Goering regards with the same affection with which other men regard favourite dogs. The young lion is a source of great amusement to Frau Goering but is at times a bit strenuous.

For instance, he has a way of appearing suddenly from apparently nowhere, just as the servants are bringing in the lunch for dinner. He frightens the servants just enough to make them drop their plates, then puts on the most innocent of faces and pretends that nothing has happened. Or he hides behind his master's desk and suddenly, when the visitor is not looking, paws at at him from behind.

Frau Goering tells the amusing story of how a certain lower government functionary was summoned to Goering one day for a hot scolding. Goering gave vent to his rising anger with a still more rising voice, when suddenly the lion cub rushed at the official from behind, joining his master in a concert of roaring, and pawed at the official impishly.

The official rushed from the room. Wiping his perspiring brow, he exclaimed:

"Never again will I enter the lion's den. First a two-legged lion roars at me, and then a four-legged one rushes at me from behind. No, never again.'!

Another trying feature of Frau Goering's marriage is that every needy German, or every German with an axe to grind, now seems to appeal to the first lady of Prussia for aid.

EX-CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S GRAND-DAUGHTER

Awarded Calcutta University Scholarship

Miss Rama Bose has been granted a scholarship of Rs. 2,400 by the Calcutta University for a period of one year from 1st July, 1935, to enable her to complete her research work which she is carrying on in Indian Philosophy under Prof. F. W. Thomas at Oxford, the amount to be met out of the fund created by the bequest of the late Rai Viharilal Mitra Bahadur, for Hindu female education in Bengal.

Miss Bose passed the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University with Honours in Philosophy, standing first in the first class. She also stood first in the first class in the M. A. Examination in the same subject. She commenced her research work under the George V Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and was granted for the purpose a special research stipend of Rs. 75 per month by the University. She is now carrying on research work at Oxford and has been permitted to go up for the D. Phil. Degree of that University in two years, having been exempted from the preliminary B. Litt. Examination owing to the excellence of her work.

Miss Rama Bose, M.A.

Miss Bose is the grand-daughter of the late Mr. Ananda Mohan Bose, President of the Indian National Congress.

THINGS MUHAMMAD DID FOR WOMEN

"When all is said and done, however, nothing astonished me more than to have the proof driven home to me that before 632 of the Christian Era, the Prophet of Islam had accomplished more to safeguard the property rights of the wives of his land than the legislature of Louisiana has yet done for her who bears my name..... Mahomet's outstanding contribution to the cause of woman resides in the property rights that he conferred on the wives of his people. The juridical status of a wife, if so technical a term may be pardoned, is exactly the same as that of a husband. The Moslem spouse, in so far as her property is concerned, is as free as a bird. The Law permits her to do with her financial assets whatever she pleases without consulting her consort.....It is therefore useless to tell me that the Moslem woman is nothing but a human lacteal machine, that her soul is not her own, and that man is her lord and master. I am not dealing with social condition; I am drawing a picture of the work of a great legislator, and of the legal edifice constructed by him. But if I were pressed too hard, I should not fear to face the issue on this score of woman's effective power. I should begin by challenging the right of any man or woman to cast the first stone, unless he or she could demonstrate that the wives of his or her state enjoy legal prerogative which measure up to those of the hidden flowers of Islam....."—Mr. Pierre Crabites, (Judge to represent the U.S.A. on the Mixed Tribunals of Cairo) in "Asia".

Dr. (Mrs.) Sumitrabai Shrikhande, M.B.B.S.

Dr. (Mrs.) Sumitrabai Shrikhande, M.B.B.S., Civil Surgeon of the Victora Zenana Hospital, Hyderabad-Deccan, who left for Europe last week for post-graduate course in surgery, is the daughter of Mr. T. Rama Rao, a prominent citizen of Hyderabad and for some years Dewan of Anagondi, a petty Samasthan of the Nizam's Dominions, on the banks of river Tungabhadra.

After passing her middle school examination from the Stanley Girls High School, Hyderabad, she went to Poona where she completed the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University in 1919 with distinction in Mathematics. Subsequently she joined the Grant Medical College in 1920. She passed M.B.B.S. in 1925, standing fifth in the presidency. She has been serving as Civil Surgeon ever since. In recognition of her good work she has been granted two years' study leave with pay to proceed to England and complete the post-graduate course in surgery.

FATHER BETS ON TWINS AND WINS

Twins born at St. Louis, Missouri, will cost Lloyd's about £200. The father of the twins, Mr. Jack C. Coffey, a thirty-four-year-old advertising man, took out an insurance policy with a local agency, who reinsured with Lloyd's for the payment of £200 in the event of his wife presenting him with twins.

The premium paid by Mr. Coffey was about £18, which was about £8 more than the premium usually paid in such circumstances. So certain was Mr. Coffey that twins would be born that he had chosen their names some time before their birth.

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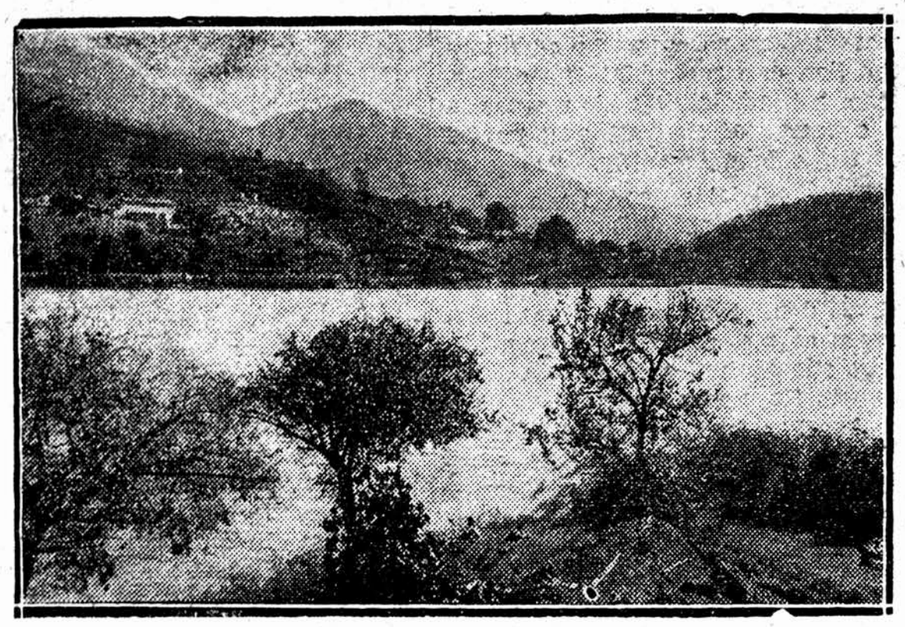
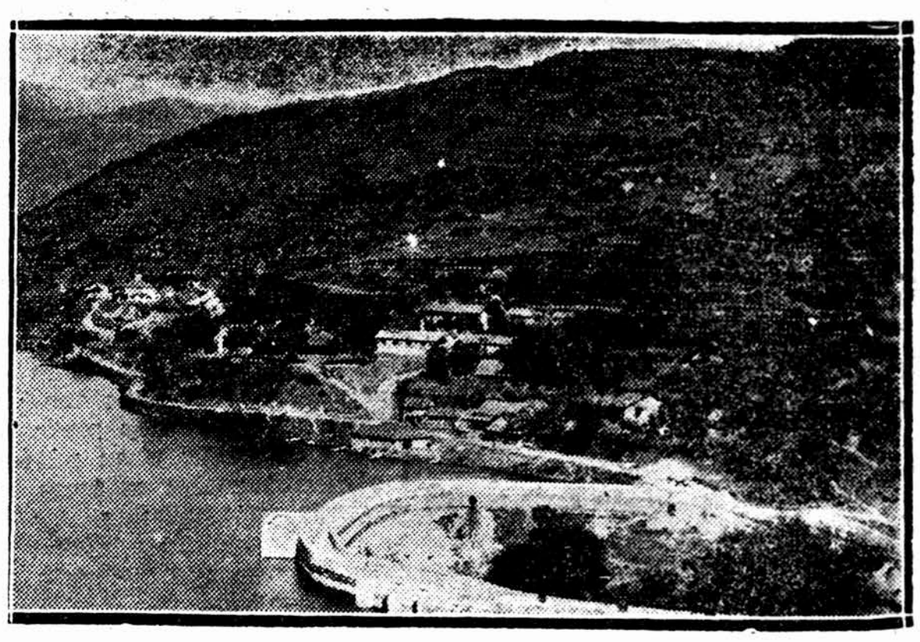
KUMAON

By K. Ahmad Abbas

If English poets could sing of the glories of their lake-district, we in India can boast of Kumaon which has rightly been called the lake-land of India. Within an area of less than a few hundred square miles one finds such a variety of scenic beauty that it is difficult to think of another spot so generously endowed by nature. Situated as the district is amidst the pine-clad hills on the eastern range of the Himalayas, the climate is wonderfully bracing all the year round, with a fair snow-fall on the higher peaks during winter, which makes many a European visitor feel home-sick. And set among the green hills like so many gleaming jewels are the many "tals" or lakes which lend particular charm to this district not possessed by any other hill track in India.



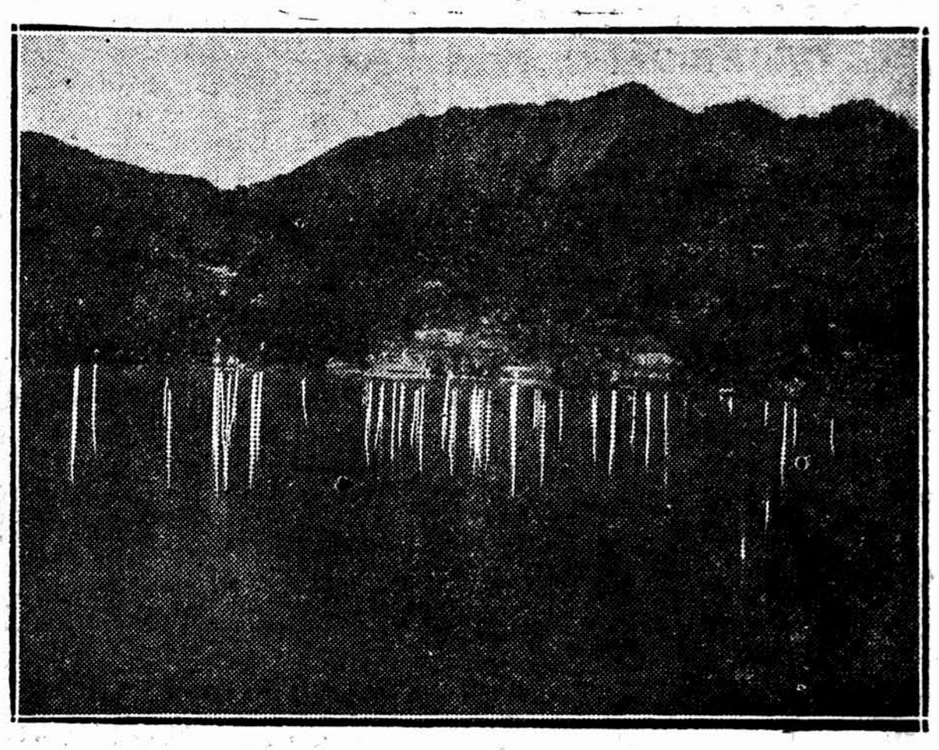
NAUKACHHIA TAL



BHIM TAL

Naini Tal

Naini Tal (which literally means 'the lake of the goodess Naini') is the most beautiful, though not the largest, of these lakes. Though Kumaon was annexed by the British in 1815, Nainital was not discovered till 1841 which is explained by the fact that the Paharis held this lake particularly sacred and did their best to prevent the intrusion of the foreigners. Mr. Barron, who first visited the lake in 1841, has himself described with what difficulty he could persuade his Pahari guides to lead him to the sacred spot. Soon after the discovery, the Government of United Provinces (then called the North-Western Province), decided to make it the summer capital and in 1862 the lieutenant governor and his offices moved to the little town of Nainital situated at an altitude of 6,500 feet above sea level on either side of the lake. The lake is a mile in length and about half a mile broad. The depth is unfathomed and any researches in that direction are dangerous because of the weeds lurking in the dark water for the unwary.



A FINE NIGHT VIEW OF NAINI TAL.

Since 1862 the station has been flourishing and has now grown to be the most popular summer resort of U. P. Provincial legislators, government officials, businessmen, tourists, journalists, all of whom may be found here in its motley crowds. The lake is used by the Nainital Club for yachting and on a sunny day the white sails afloat on the emerald waters make an extremely pleasing sight. Besides yachting, swimming and rowing in the lakes. Nainital offers many other attractions to the sportsman on holiday, among them being fishing, riding, polo, golf and ballroom skating. The station is noted for its gay social life and dances, dramatic performances and parties are frequently held. The summer and the autumn tennis tournaments are among the leading sports events of the province.

Legend Of The Lake

Some interesting legends are attached to the origin of the Naini lake. The prevailing Hindu theory is that once three Rishis or holy men were passing this way and feeling thirsty looked around for water. Finding no well or spring, they dug a big hole in the ground and miraculously filled it with water which, according to the legend, came from Mansasarover, the sacred lake in Tibet. Hence the Naini lake is also known as Tririshi Sarover (the lake of the three Rishis).

Yet another legend seeks to explain the origin of the name. It is believed that once the God Shiva's father-in-law, Himachal, invited all the deities to a grand feast but ignored Shiva. Goddess Parvati, the wife of Shiva and the daughter of Himachal, felt slighted before the assembly and in a fit of indignation threw herself in the sacrificial fire. At this moment Shiva himself arrived and, taking his half-burned wife in his arms, he started for his abode. As he was walking along the bank of the lake when he reached the place now known as the "Smugglers' Rock", Parvati's eyes dropped out. As they fell in the lake the goddess Naini (meaning eyes) was born. To this day she is supposed to be the presiding deity of the lake with her temple on the Mallital end and is supposed to take a toll of

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The Lake - Land Of India

at least one human life every year.

The geologists have, however, tried to discover the origin of all the Kumaon lakes and the two prevailing opinions are that they were either formed by landslips, like so many lakes in the Alps and other parts of Europe, or they were formed by glacial action thousands of years ago.

The whole area round about Nainital is full of lakes, big and small but all picturesque, and some of the more important ones may be mentioned.

Bhim Tal

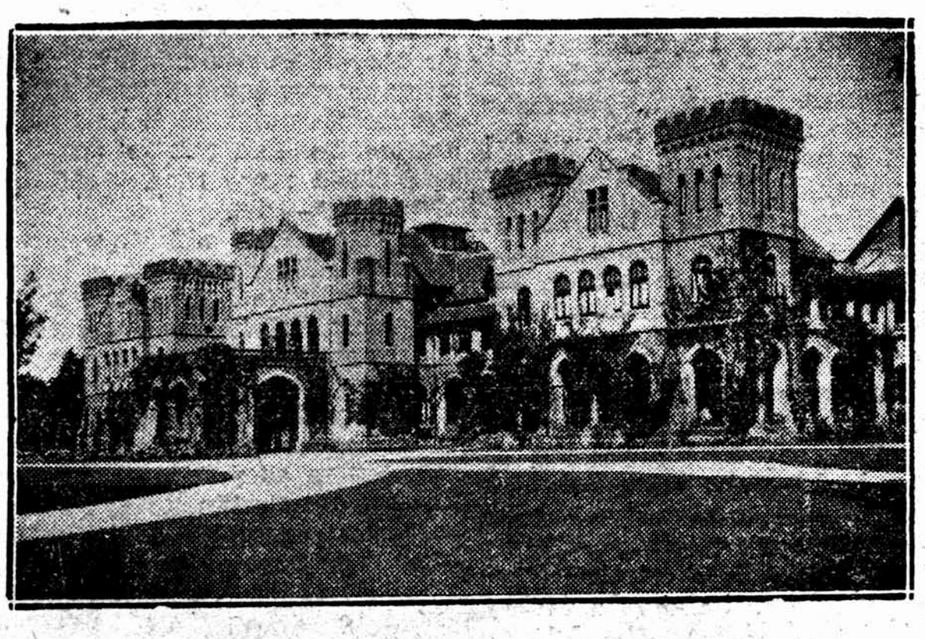
Eleven miles from Nainital is Bhim Tal named after the famous Bhim, one of the Pandva brothers, well-known in Indian mythology. This lake is noted for its variety of fish and is a popular haunt of anglers. A temple erected by Baz Bahadur Chand, who ruled over Kumaon in the 17th century, stands on the southern shore of the lake which is almost as big as the Naini Tal. Bhim Tal has recently been growing more and more popular with sportsmen and others who want a quiet retreat away from the social atmosphere of Nainital. Its population has been steadily increasing and now it boasts of decent hotels, a school and a post office. His Highness the Maharaja of Jind too has built a residence for himself where he usually spends his summer.

Khurpa Tal is only four miles from Nainital. Once it used to be quite popular, as the surrounding hills are low and flat and, therefore, suitable for building purposes. The works of the Kumaon Iron Company were situated here and there was a cantonment too. But the iron works proved a failure and the cantonment was transferred as the place was found to be unhealthy. The lake appears to have no outlet and the stagnant water accounts for the bad climate.

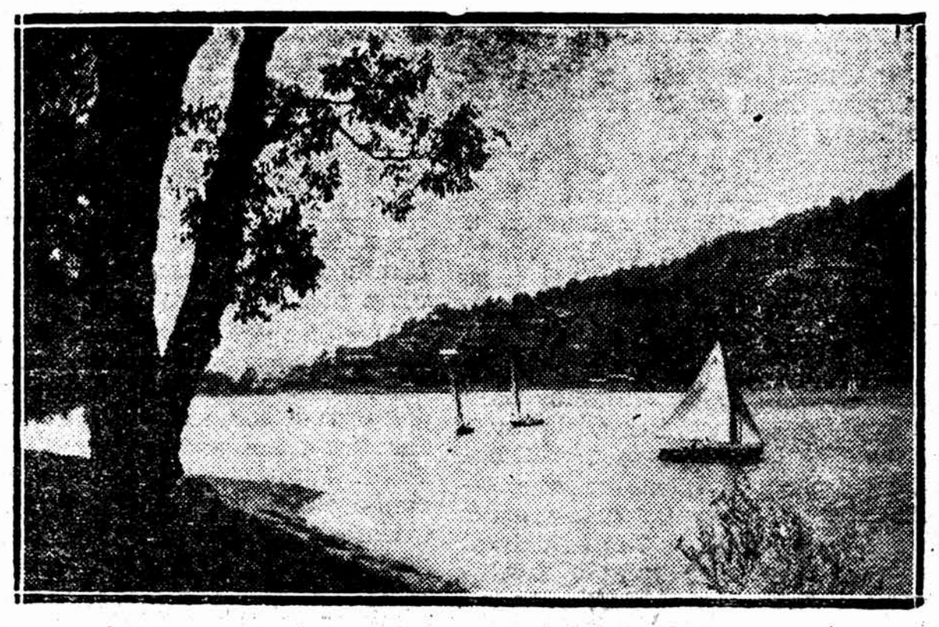
"Lake Of Nine Corners"

Naukachhia Tal as the name implies has nine corners or bays. The lake is about 15 miles from Nainital and the surrounding hills are very picturesque, with thick plantations of oak trees coming down to the very edge of water. This lake too is famed for its fish and is regarded by some as the best of all in that respect. But the place is undoubtedly picturesque and beautiful. From a study of the surrounding land it appears the lake once covered a much larger area than it does at present.

'Sat Tal' is the name given to a collection of seven lakes at a distance of 9 miles from Nainital. Some of these are just little pools of black water, while two are fairly big and two are dried up.



The Government House, Naini Tal.



Yachts on Naini Tal Lake

All these lakes are connected with one another by subterranean channels and seen from the top of one of the surrounding hills make a wonderful panorama.

The Paharis

The Paharis of Kumaon are a very hardy lot. Though mostly depending on agriculture, they provide a striking contrast to the peasants of the plains. The Pahari is generally more well off, certainly better dressed and generally more prosperous-looking than the peasants in other parts of U. P. The growth of the hill stations has provided them with profitable pursuits and a large number of them have taken to commercial occupations. The Pahari villages are generally neat and tidy and present a fine sight when seen from the motor road on the way to Nainital.

The population is mostly Hindu and orthodoxy still reigns supreme. This, as Mr. Neville explains, is due to the importance of the Himalayas in the history of Hinduism and the existence of the famous shrines of Vishnu and Shiv at Badrinath and Kedar, which are still regarded with respect and veneration by Hindus all over India. But the religion of the Kumaonis is a strange fusion of the Puranic, the Buddhistic and the animistic ideas. The Pahari is a strong believer in the law of Karma and the transmigration of souls and all calamities are attributed to some bad actions in the previous existence, which shows what a stronghold Buddhism still has in these parts.

'MODEL' YOUTH TURNS BANDIT

Just For Thrill Of It, He Says

Norman Maynard, 20, who was known in East Memphis as a "model" young man, stood in the police show-up box on June 1st, described by Inspector Will T. Griffin as a member of a bandit band responsible for twenty-five daring hold-ups in a "carnival of crime."

Maynard was president last year of the city-wide Junior City Beautiful Commission. He captained an R. O. T. C. unit at a high school here and was an all-Memphis prep school football end.

He received his diploma at the high school Wednesday night. Police called at his home Thursday night and took him to jail.

Asked why he turned bandit, he replied:

"Just for the thrill of it. That guy there (pointing to one of his alleged confederates) was the cause of it. He kept telling me of the good times the others were having on these hold-ups and I got into it for the excitement. I liked to drive fast, so I drove the

A BELFAST HOLD-UP

Newspapers Seized And Burned

Armed men who said they were members of the I.R.A. held up a newspaper van at Hiden on the outskirts of Belfast shortly before six o'clock one morning in mail week and burned the entire Belfast supply of Mr. De Valera's newspaper, the "Irish Press."

The raiders four in number, had drawn a brown saloon car across the main road near Hilden. When the "Irish Press" van stopped at the obstruction three of the men produced revolvers and informed the driver and his companions that they were members of the Irish Republican Army, and intended burning the paper as a protest against the action of Mr. De. Valera in banning "An Poblacht" (the Irish Republican paper).

The delivery men were bundled into the back of the van where two of the raiders menaced them with revolvers. Another man drove the van away, preceded by a saloon car driven by the fourth member of the party.

The papers were thrown into a cornfield up a side lane, drenched with petrol taken from the van and set on fire.

The matter was reported to the police.

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Curse Of Communalism

nue officers and councillors trusty Hindus, and was entirely guided by their advice; prominent among these were Darpanarayan, Bhupati Roy, Kishore Roy and Jeswant Roy* and Raghunandan. Even high military posts were thrown open to the Hindus. Lahory Mull and Dulip Singh, though Hindus, were employed as commandants against recalcitrant defying Hindus. Among zemindars, Ramjivan and his right hand man Dayaram, as also Raghuram held at times important military posts.

During the Nawabship of Ali Verdy, the Hindu Nandlal held the highest military command in the earlier portion of his reign.

Raja Janakiram was his most trusty councillor; his sons Raja Durlabhram and Raja Ramnarayan were equally the holders of the highest posts. Chinmoy Roy, Virudatta, Kirtichand, Amrita Roy, Chintamony Das and Gokul Chand were the leading dignitaries in the revenue departments and later on Raja Rajballabh of Dacca from very humble beginning rose to be Naib-Subadar. Rajaram was in a manner his plenipotentiary in negotiations. Dewan Manikchand and Umedram occupied positions of importance. Not only were the Hindus held in high esteem in fiscal affairs but often were entrusted with military commands. Durlabhram, Manikchand, later on Mohunlal* and Syamsundar showed bravery on the battle field.

In fact the real trouble of Nawab Ali Verdy Khan was owing to the defection and perfidy of the Moslem lieutenants; they had not the least scruple in throwing off their allegiance to Ali Verdy and making common cause with the Maharattas. Indeed, not a trace of religious bigotry or communalism is discernible throughout. Self-interest alone is the guiding motive.

It will thus be seen that during the Moslem period from the 13th century uptil the battle of Plassey the Hindus of Bengal had never occasion to feel that they were under an alien rule. The highest offices—civil and military—were thrown open to them. It is again a remarkable fact that with the exception of the Raja of Birbhum all the big zemindars were Hindus. Kali Prasanna Banerji, the author of "Nawabi Amal" in Bengali, asserts that only 'one sixteenth share of the zemindaries fell to the lot of the Muslims.'

A Mistaken Notion

A casual reader of the history of India is apt to run away with the idea that it was Akbar alone who adopted a policy of religious toleration and sought the co-operation of the Hindus in the administration. It has been pointed out that from the time of Alauddin Khilji no Hindu ever laboured under any civil disabilities.

It will also be abundantly clear that there was no such thing as Muslim solidarity. The Muslim ruler enters into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Hindu chief, against his own co-religionist and the Hindu ruler in turn also does the same. The Muslim 'as Moslem' is never found to show a jot of communalism.

The Hindus had suffered from foreign invasions from the earliest times, but it often happened that the foreign conquerors were

*Jeswant Roy, who had been one of the ministry of Murshid Kuli Khan, was a wise ruler and an eminent financier. He did everything in his power to foster trade (Bradley-Birt, l.c.)

(Continued from page 22).

absorbed completely into the Hindu society as the Scythians. With Mohammedan conquerors, however, such absorption was not possible.

"The Muslim civilisation was distinct and individualistic and did not suffer absorption into the Hindu civilisation. The Muslim kings considered their wars as holy 'jihads,' destroyed temples, converted the Hindus, and oppressed them. But gradually between the two great communities the spirit of toleration sprang up. The Muslim kings employed Hindu ministers, took the help of Hindu chiefs, married Hindu wives and patronised the Hindu literature (especially the vernaculars). The Hindu kings of Vijaynagar employed Muslim soldiers, gave them land, built mosques for them and respected their faith. The Muslim Sultans also employed Hindu soldiers. The intercourse between the Hindus and Muslims in camp brought about a mixture in their language resulting in the origin of the Urdu language. The Muslim king, Zainul Abedin of Kashmir, appointed Hindus to state offices and followed a policy of toleration. Similarly Hussain Shah of Bengal, was liberal. . . . Vernaculars were also patronised. Bengali owes no small debt to Hussain Shah and Nasrat Shah for its free development unfettered by Sanskrit. The Bengali "Ramayana" of Krittivasa and "Mahabharata" of Kasidasa are the household literature of the Bengalis. The poets, Vidyapati and Chandidasa, sang their exquisite lyrics.

Hindu And Muslim Saints

"Reformers of catholic ideas preached the essence of religions, and rose superior to the dead forms of religion, and hard caste rules, and preached the equality and dignity of man as man. Ramananda, a follower of Ramanuja was a high caste Brahman and preached in Hindi the cult of Ram (and Sita) to all castes, even Chamars or leather workers. The most important of his disciples were Raidas and Kabir. The latter was a weaver by caste. He taught that God of the Hindus and Muslims is the same, there is no distinction between Ram and Rahim; in fact all religions were equal. In Maharashtra Namadeva preached in Marathi that the God of the Hindus and Allah of the Muslims is the same One God. Both he and the Brahman saint Eknath mixed freely with the untouchables, and taught dignity of man as a man. The Bauls of Bengal were preaching that man is man, and is above all caste or religion. Chaitanya flooded Nadiya and Bengal with his Bhakti Cult, taught equality and even had Muslim disciples. Vallabacharyya established a Vaishnava Cult in Nothern India. Nanak taught that truth is equally to be found in Islam and Hinduism, levelled caste distinctions and preached universal toleration. He had many Muslims as his disciples—K. P. Mitra: "Indian History for Matriculation," pp. 112-15.

The fact is, the Hindu-Muslim 'disunion' is of recent manufacture or creation. Three decades ago it was scarcely known. In my days of boyhood during the Durga Pujah festival, my father, grandfather, and great-grandfather used to invite the Kazis of Gadaipur (near our native village) to attend the Jatras and they invariably responded to the invitation. Such was the case everywhere in Bengal. Perfectly amicable and cordial relation existed between the two great communities.

Bradley-Birt writes thus of the amicable relations between the two communities in 1906 in his "The Romance of an Eastern Capital":

"Even the Hindus pay homage at the shrine of Sheik Mohammad Yasuf. If the ryot is in fear for his crop, he brings a handful of rice. If his child is ill, or his cattle a prey to disease, he lays some small propitiatory offering on the tomb. If the harvest has been plenteous, he gives a bundle of rice straight from the field as a thank-offering. In joy or in sorrow the tomb of the Saint plays its appointed part in the inner life of the people.

"A short distance away, across the fields, there lies the tomb of Pagla Sahib (mad man) so much venerated by both Hindus and Mohammedans that parents offer at it the 'coti' or queue of their children when dangerously ill."

Religious Quarrels Of Rare Occurrence

Also,

"Religious quarrels between Hindus and Mohammedans are of rare occurrence. These two classes live in perfect peace and concord and majority of the individuals belonging to them have even overcome their prejudices so far as to smoke from the same Hookah."—Taylor: "Topography of Dacca." (1840), p. 257.

Racial Intolerance In Europe

The contrast between Europe and India in so far as it relates to religious toleration is illuminating.

The history of Europe till lately is emphatically the history of religious persecution of the most revolting type. Not only the crusaders, spurred on by the fiery anathemas and phillipics of Peter the Hermit and the like, went through harrowing privations in their attempts to rescue the holy sepulchre from the "infidels," but cruel long-standing wars originating in religious dogmas decimated and disfigured Europe for centuries.

Let me contrast the European crowned heads with their contemporaries in India.

"It was, therefore, with reason that Charles V at the close of his career, could boast that he had always preferred his creed to his country, and that the first object of his ambition had been to maintain the interests of Christianity. The zeal with which he struggled for the faith, also appears in his exertions against heresy in the Low Countries. According to contemporary and competent authorities, from fifty thousand to a hundred thousand persons were put to death in the Netherlands during his reign on account of their religious opinions . . . But we know that, between 1520 and 1550, he published a series of laws, to the effect that those who were convicted of heresy should be beheaded, or burned alive, or buried alive."—Buckle: "History of Civilisation."

The Dutch wished to adopt and in many instances did adopt, the reformed doctrine; therefore Philip (1555-1598) waged against them a cruel war, which lasted thirty years, and which he continued till his death, because he was resolved to extirpate the new creed. He ordered that every heretic who refused to recant should be burned. Of the number of those who actually suffered in the Low Countries, we have no precise information; but Alva triumphantly boasted that, in the five or six years of his administration, he had put to death in cold blood more than eighteen thousand."—Ibid.

In comparison with this dismal episode India stands out in bright and bold relief. Into the Malabar coast Mohammedan inroads could not penetrate. In this region the Hindu kings enjoyed absolute immunity—but their spirit of toleration awakens our admiration. The Syrian Christians obtained a footing in Cochin and Travancore as early as the 1st or 2nd century. They were welcomed and offered hospitality and allowed to profess their religious practices without let or hindrance, with the result that to-day we find that fully one-third of the population of Travancore profess the Christian faith. When the Parsis, persecuted in the land of their birth, sailed to the Bombay coast, the Hindu Raja offered them safe asylum as shown above.

Communalism In England

It has been seen that the Hindus during the Muslim period from the 14th century onwards never laboured under civil disabilities on account of their religion and that a spirit of catholicity and toleration pervaded the policy of the rulers whereas within recent times in England, not only Catholics but even dissenting Protestants were subjected to vexatious exclusions. Any student of the constitutional history of England is aware of this.

"The Test Act" (under Charles II) was intended to exclude all Catholics from office by a test which could not be evaded, and which would consequently compel all office-holders who were Catholics in secret to declare themselves.

"More striking in the popular judgment and equally essential to future progress were the steps taken towards religious toleration.

"The Test Act was at last repealed in 1828. In the next year the even more important 'Catholic Emancipation Act' was passed.

"The act of emancipation admitted Catholics to both houses of Parliament and to all public offices, local and national, except a very few. Comparatively little yet remained to be done in this direction, but Jews were not admitted to Parliament until 1858, nor non-conformists on equal terms to the universities until 1871."—Extract from the "Constitutional History of England by George Burton Adams," Ed. 1933.

The French philosopher very rightly observes:

"Such, reigning over the greatest empire that has ever been, were those two admiral sovereigns Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. History presents but one other example of this heredity of wisdom on the throne, in the persons of the three great Moghul Emperors, Baber, Humaiun, and Akbar, the last of whom offers such striking points of resemblance to Marcus Aurelius." "Marcus Aurelius."

(This article is, substantially, a chapter of the forthcoming second volume of the Author's "Life and Experiences.")—"Modern Review."

*When Meer Jaffer agreed to separate himsef, with a large body of troops, from the Nabob's army (Malcolm's Clive, Vol. I. p. 254), it was the Bengali Hindu, Mohun Lal and the Bengali Mussulman, Mir Madan, who did not desert the Nabob, showed prowess on the battle field, but could not, of course, retrieve the fortune of the day.

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WHAT HOMOEOPATHY STANDS FOR

"The Physician's High And Only Mission Is To Restore The Sick To Health---To Cure As It Is Termed."

—"ORGANON OF MEDICINE"

(By Dr. G. B. PATEL, H.M.B., Homoeopath, Navsari).

Homoeopathy is the least understood of all branches of Science even in these days of scientific progress. Many do not know what the word "Homoeopathy' means. Of those who know a little about it do not really understand the real implications of Homoeopathy and to what use Homoeopathic practice can be put for human welfare. I must at once declare that Homoeopathy stands for the best in medical science and can cure most of the diseases that flesh is heir to. Homoeopathy means treatment by a fine principle of drug action on the organism when the drug is also dynamised to a fine vital state in high potencies. The power of the small must appeal to those initiated in Physics and Chemistry. The limit to which Homoeopathic drug action can reach and does reach in any given case of sickness, is wholly sufficient to secure perfect health out of dire deadly disease. The medical action permeates through the cell metabolism and through nerve force to the very core of the morbid phenomena. And the mode of effecting radical phenomena is beautiful and wonderful. Those parts of the body affected by disease forces are at once influenced to react to morbific agency and shake it off to regenerate harmonious physiological function. When tissues are suffering and influenced they are as if regulated by the vital force of the drug administered to the nerves via the tongue or olfaction. And the drug itself is prepared into fine consistency and in quantity of remotest fractions of a drop or a grain of substance treated by motive dilution and grinding and far-fetched process of suction. By this peculiar preparation the stuff of the drug assumes all inherent and latent energies liberated into a vital state, influencing the body in a spirit-like manner.

NO ILL EFFECTS.

The main principle of application of such a single drug is to match the totality of the disease picture with the special attributes of the drug used. The power of the Homoeopathic drug knows no ill effects on account of this fineness, likewise it entails no cumbersome process in administration. No drought, no infection, no injection. A mere swallow or olfaction and it is over. It keeps all hygienic principles with complete natural physical and mental regimen. The simple cure comes about within no time. And therapeutical results admit of no bar to supercede any named disease. tuberculosis. cancer. chronic diseases and venereal affections. all influenced with the same swift and enchanting manner in the competent hands of a master physician.

The patient must co-operate and relate all qualifications and modalities of his illness, including all data, in reply to innumerable peculiar attributes of a sickness of the body or mind. Mental symptoms and general complaints make all the difference in treatment. Skin eruptions and so called skin diseases are but outer manifestations to a Homoeopath of a deep internal disease of constitution and constitutional medicine is far more important to him than regional or organ disease. Similarly, eye, teeth and brain troubles—insanity and nervous troubles, all come under the same rule to the immense benefit of the suffering humanity. Children stand to the utmost advantage over all others in that they react very nicely and possess the systems free from many complications of elders.

One of the biggest problems of children is Rickets and biochemical remedies are the best known for it. Tonsils are cured medically in the same way. The future generation is thus kept off from drug toxins and maiming operations to which children are subjected so recklessly.

Landlady: "I'll give you just three days in which to pay your board."

"All right. I'll pick the Fourth of July, Christmas and Easter.

INDIGESTION

Can Make Or Mar Happiness

Throughout life the condition of the digestive apparatus can make or mar our happiness. Some of the world's greatest writers and thinkers were dyspeptic, and though their work was of undoubted brilliance, the veiws which they held and their generally gloomy and pessimistic attitude resulted from a sluggish liver rather than from the weight of life's sorrows and troubles, writes a doctor in the "New Chronicle".

There is a form of indigestion which comes on as an acute attack and clears up rapidly on a starvation diet. This trouble is usually the result of over-indulgence in eating or drinking from some article of diet which disagrees. Most of us have our likes and dislikes in food, usually for good reasons.

Indigestion sets up a catarrh of the stomach lining, which remains irritated and painful until the offending article is got rid of and the excessive secretion has died down.

If vomiting has not already brought relief, copious draughts of warm water should be taken in order to wash out the stomach. Most people can tolerate a saline well at this stage, either in the form of "Health Salts" or our old friend Epsom Salts.

Where the attack is due to poisonous material such as shellfish large doses of liquid are useful. After a bad attack of gastritis nothing should be taken for some hours; a little soda and milk may be tolerated, but in some cases even the sucking of ice may bring on a fresh attack of pain. A bismuth mixture of bismuth and soda lozenges may help to restore the action of the stomach to normal. Hot applications to the abdominal wall will ease the pain, but drugs should not be adminstered except by doctor's orders as they may cause further irritation. It may be necessary to give brandy or other stimulant for the prostration which often supervenes.

Medical advice should be sought for recurrent attacks of indigestion or where the pain and other symptoms are distressing; this is especially important in the case of old people where the heart's action may be impeded.

Bad News For Overweights

"Dinitrophenol" Completely Dethroned

Two years ago, in "The Journal of the American Medical Association," Drs. W. C. Cutting, H. G. Mehrtens, and M. L. Tainter announced results of studies with a new drug, "dinitrophenol," discovered during the War as a by-product in the manufacture of explosives, and known to be capable of producing high fever.

Doctors Cutting, Mehrtens, and Tainter found that this effect was achieved by speeding up metabolism; they suggested, cautiously, that the drug might be used, under closely controlled conditions, in reducing overweight.

A wave of interest followed. Stout persons rushed to try the new medicine as a painless way to reduce. Patent reducing-compounds containing it were put on the market. Then came reports of "dinitrophenol" deaths; some persons had special sensitivity to the drug—instead of losing pounds, they lost their lives.

Last month, in the same journal, Drs. James M. Strang and Frank A. Evans, of Pittsburgh, completed the dethronement of "dinitrophenol" as a weight-reducing agent. They completed exhaustive tests, and reported these findings:

1. The rate of true weight-loss in obesity is determined by the difference between the body's intake and output of energy.

2. The influence of "dinitrophenol" in increasing the output is small in comparison to what may be accomplished in decreasing the intake by even moderate dieting.

3. The practical value of "dinitrophenol" as an aid in weight-reduction therefore is questionable, and, in view of the danger, its widespread use for this purpose should be discontinued.

Overweights will groan at this verdict; the announcement of a drug that magically would take off pounds without interfering with the appetite, or the indulgence thereof, came like the fulfilment of a dream. Snatching away the hope is a kind of cruelty that only the obese can fully understand.—"Literary Digest."

BOGUS MEDICAL DEGREES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read with pleasure your correspondents' articles on Homoeopathic Degrees. For the information of your readers I may state that the real medical profession is much invaded by quacks all over India, under the very nose of the Government. Medical Councils, so far, have not done anything substantially prohibitive to protect the public from the cruelties to human beings practised by these quacks.

Many of these quacks advertise wonderful cures which the gullible public easily take in, and of late years they have been so very bold as to give the preparations of arsenic, mercury quinnine, and other dangerous drugs orally and by injections to the ignorant and illiterate who look upon them as highly qualified doctors. A quack at Thana a couple of days ago was sentenced to imprisonment for giving eucalyptus oil injection. I notice everywhere in India that any one without even the minimum knowledge of treating patients can put the best medical degrees by the side of his name provided he puts some such words as Homoeopathic, Hakim, Vaid, National, Communist, Congress, etc., in full or in abbreviation, as for example, Dr. U. Humbug, M.D., (Hom.), M.S. (Nat.), D.P.H. (Com.) D.O.M.S. (Cong.), M.B.B.S. (Hak.), F.R.C.P. (Vaid), D.D.S. (Ham.).

Some of those in Bombay who have got Homoeopathic degrees have never been students in any Government recognised institution for a term of studies in medical subjects for 4 or 5 years. They have merely purchased these degrees from various private firms or individuals, possibly with a registered trade mark, who specialize in granting these degrees after a farcical examination or even without an examination. Some Japanese dentists in Bombay also have these degrees.

Just as these quacks deceive their patients, so they themselves have been deceived, as instead of paying the sum of several hundreds of rupees to these firms or individuals for their decorative diplomas, they could easily pay an artist a sum of about ten rupees to make a large decorative diploma, provided it is not the copyright of another, mentioning a fictitious name like "Chancellor" of their self-styled "University." The possessors of such bogus degrees have the law in their favour and have not been prosecuted.

At any rate there is a field for money-making for such-like firms and individuals to grant diplomas to our "failed" university students. Will the Government and University wake up to protect the diplomas and degrees granted by them from these quacks?—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER DOCTOR

INSURANCE
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500 ARTICLES IN HIS STOMACH

Human Ostrich Puzzles British Doctors

Three pocket knives, two large meat hooks, a button hook, alive revolver cartridge, a door key and two box keys, a large brass tap handle, three table forks broken in two, five spoons and the handles of eight others.....

These are a few of the 500 objects found in the stomach of a man aged 28 who died following an operation at the County Mentol Hospital Chester.

The surgeon also found 218 screws and nails, some iron staples, nearly three dozen small drill bits, 12 buckles and rings, 37 gramophone needles, 45 needles and pins, a shilling, six coppers, and parts of a necklace. Altogether they weighed 3½lb.

The case is reported in the "British Medical Journal." The 500 articles have been sent to the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

The man's mother and sister had "considered the possibility" of his having swallowed things, as they had missed spoons and forks and other articles, but he had always denied it.

PREHISTORIC SURGEON'S TROUBLE

Early this year, fishermen dredged up a remarkable ancient skull a mile or so at sea off the Southeastern Coast of England. This relic, called the "Ovingdean Skull," has just been examined by Dr. T. Wilson Parrty, British anthropologist, who noted that on both sides, just beyond the forehead, squarish holes had been scraped by the sharp stone tools of some prehistoric surgeon.

Judging by similar operations among modern savage tribes, the operation was intended to alleviate headache, epilepsy, or some other disease supposedly caused by "demons" inside the skull.

The interesting point is that this operation was almost a success. The bone began to heal nicely, but, after a few weeks, germs got in, and the patient died. Other prehistoric surgeons have had better luck: a few ancient skulls have been found in which holes made by stone scrapers had healed completely.

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20	„	„ 5 „
		Total Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the number they have on their copy.

DON'T MISS YOUR COPY

Symbols Competition

RESULTS

First Prize Rs. 500 | **Third Prize Rs. 100**
Second Prize Rs. 200 | **Consolation Prizes Rs. 200**

There were five all correct entries and therefore, the first prize of Rs. 500 is divided equally among the following five successful competitors each getting Rs. 100/-.

1 Miss S. K. BHARUCHA, 142, Mody Street, FORT.

2. JAMSHED COOPER, Jehangir Mansion, Hughes Road, BOMBAY.

3. G. P. KAPADIA, 45, Apollo Street, FORT.

4. JANAKLAL JETHALAL MEHTA, 240, Vadgadi, BOMBAY, 3.

5. DORAB E. DORABJEE, C|o S. S. Engineer & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

The second prize of Rs. 200 is divided equally among the following fourteen successful competitors each getting Rs. 14-4 as.

1. HIRANAND SAIGAL, (Pleader) Kattra Khushabian, Maghiana, (Jhang), PUNJAB.
2. ARJAN DASS, Indian Stores Dept., BALLARD ESTATE.
3. D. M. NADKARNI, Import Export Dept., New Custom House, BOMBAY.
4. G. CHOWDHARI, National City Bank of New York, BOMBAY.
5. DESRAJ MANIKTALA, C|o Dhanpatmal Jawaladass, Bankers & Commission Agents, Pydhonie, BOMBAY.
6. Miss P. CURSETJEE, 55, Parel Road, PAREL.
7. DHARAMDEV, 20-22, Elphinstone Circle, Devkaran Nanjee Bldg., FORT.
8. LALCHAND HARIJAI, (Pleader), Lyallpur, PUNJAB.
9. K. C. AHOOJA, C|o National City Bank of New York, FORT.
10. Miss PIROJA H. DALAL, "Sea Breeze," B. J. Road, BANDRA.
11. Shrimati VIMLA MEHTA, 118, New Chinchbunder Road, BOMBAY, 9.
12. B. V. K. MOORTY, Krishna Bhuvan, Maredpaly, SECUNDERABAD.
13. GUNVANTI GOPALDAS KAPADIA, 19, Post Office Lane, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY, 2.
14. D. S. MUGVE, Mission Compound, Hubli, DHARWAR DISTRICT.

The Third Prize of Rs. 100 is divided equally among the following eight successf ul Competitors each getting Rs. 12-5-0.

1. KAIKHUSROO M. IRANI, Tea Shop, Near G.I.P. Stores, LOWER PAREL.
2. Mrs. S. M. BARRETT, Ghasletwalla Chawl, Room No. 35, Clarke Road, JACOB CIRCLE.
3. N. S. DHENUGARA, 170-172, Chira Bazaar, BOMBAY.
4. DHUN BROACHA, Atmaram Building, Thakurdwar, BOMBAY.
5. P. A. KHARAS, The Punjab National Bank Ltd., BOMBAY.
6. JALBHOY H. BILLIMORIA, 66, Walkeshwar Road, BOMBAY.
7. GIRDHARLAL KALYANJEE PATEL, 40 Mahamdabad Street, Dana Bunder, BOMBAY 9.
8. A. G. & H. R. Gundala Sheri, GONDAL.

Consolation prizes of Rs. 200 are divided equally amon g the following forty compe titors each getting Rs. 5.

1. PRASANGAORI PANDYA, 18|2, King Lane, Raja House, FORT.
2. S. RAJA IYENGAR, 1186, Balakrishnarao Road. Chamarajapuram, MYSORE.
3. GOVINDJEE KANJEE PATEL, 13 Musjid Siding Road, Dana Bunder, BOMBAY 9.
4. ARDESHIR M. LALA, Dalal Building, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.
5. B. K. MADGAVKAR, Mathew Road, BOMBAY.
6. KANAYALAL BALCHAND, Asiatic Electric Trading Co., Bunder Road, KARACHI.
7. J. S. HARVER. Chotani Building, Proctor Street, BOMBAY.
8. SHAH GAMANLAL KHIMCHAND, Mandvi, Via Mathi, SURAT DIST.
9. T. SUNDARABAI, D2. S. I. Building, MATUNGA, G. I. P.
10. ALLAMAI D. DHABHAR, Dhun Building, Cross Road, DADAR.
11. GOOLBANU D. SUNAWALLA, Victoria Building, Near Agiary, BYCULLA.
12. KISHANLALL VARMA, Kalal's Chawl, AKOLA (Berar).
13. MRS. SHANTA NATHARAI, 4 Contractor Building, Cadell Road, DADAR.
14. P. C. SAHIAR, C/o. G. P. O. Correspondence Dept., FORT.
15. V. L. TEKADE, Collector's Office, FORT.
16. K. V. RANGANNA, Accountant Forest Office, Shimoga, MYSORE DISTRICT.
17. PARIN J. JALNAWALLA, 268, Lohar Street, BOMBAY.
18. JAMNADAS KHUSALDAS BRAHAMBHATT, Ebrahim Mansion, Sindhi Galli, BOMBAY 4.
19. N. K. IYER, Weaving Master, R. S. Cotton Mill, RAJKOT.
20. S. DOSSABHOY, 55 Parel Road, PAREL.
21. N. D. KADWAY, C/o. J. C. Gammon Ltd., P. B. No. 503, BOMBAY.
22. HARUN HAJI HASSAM, Kalbha Sheri, GONDAL.
23. MANI R. MEHTA, Atmaram Building, BOMBAY 2.
24. D. S. PATEL, Mangaldas Road, BOMBAY.
25. INDIRA HIRALAL, Municipal Gujarati Girls School, Peerbhoy Building, PRINCESS STREET.
26. ABDUL RASHID M. Turkoshi Plain, GONDAL.
27. HARIDAS NARSINGH, Bombay Silk Mills, COLABA.
28. DHULAJEE RAMJIBHOY, SANAND, Ahmedabad District.
29. F. EDWIN, Chengalrowpet, VIZAGAPATAM
30. V. D. MODI, Bazzar, BULSAR.
31. NAGARLAL HANUBHOY MANDLI, School Master, SALANGPUR-HANUMANJEE, Via Bohad Station.
32. SYED HASANA S. M. UUMI, Mohiuddin Pasha Bagh, HYDERABAD DECCAN.
33. POPATLAL TARACHAND, Posalfali, JAMNAGAR.
34. H. MUKUND, Old Pradhan Building, Poibawdi, PAREL.
35. Mrs. S. D. GAE, Lohar Street, BOMBAY.
36. NATWARLAL MANILAL DALAL, G. M. Jain Hostel, Room No. 13, DeLisle Road, BOMBAY.
37. MISS BANOO D. ENGINEER, Sethna House, KHETWADI.
38. Mrs. KHURSHED B. VELATI, 102, Traffic Quarters, 3rd North Lane, AGRA (Cant.)
39. MISS LAKME DEVI, Lohar Bagh Cantts., SITAPUR. OUDH.
40. MISS A. D. DALAL, 8, Kasha Building, MARINE LINES.

CORRECT SOLUTION.

Illustrations	No. of Clues,
A	5
B	19
C	6
D	7
E	4
F	15
G	8
H	3
I	14
J	9
K	1
L	17
M	10
N	16
O	18
P	11
Q	2
R	12
S	20
T	13

The March Of Science

Dr. S. A. Kabir, who is a Mysore State scholar, took his B.Sc. degree in the Mysore University and M.Sc. in the Bombay University. After completing his higher studies in the Munich University, Germany, he has obtained the Doctorate degree in Forestry, specialising in Plant Pythology and Wood Technology. He is the first Muslim in the State to obtain this distinction.

Earth Narrowly Escapes Disaster

From Collision With Large Meteor Rushing Through Space At 11½ Miles A Second

The world escaped a great disaster by a margin of a little more than one second on May 26, according to a calculation made by Cambridge Mass scientists.

On that day a meteor of gigantic size exploded over Western Massachusetts at an altitude of fifteen miles.

The meteor was then rushing through space at 11½ miles a second.

The explosion of the meteor, caused by the friction of its passage through the earth's atmosphere, was heard for hundreds of miles, and the scientists estimate that, had it struck the earth, a wide area would have been devastated.

The calculations, made by the scientists, are based on the reports of 120 eyewitnesses.

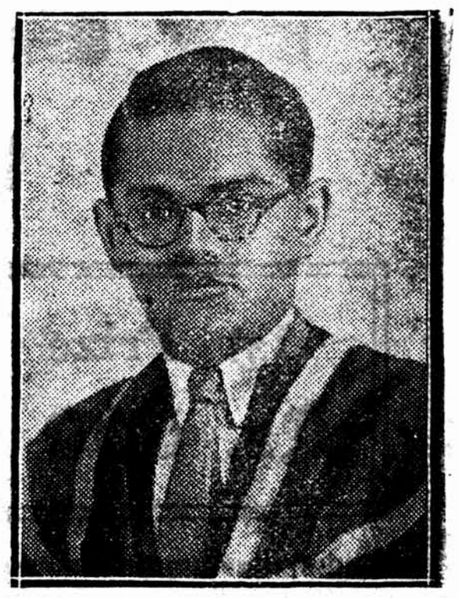
These reports show that the meteor was first seen over Vermont, glowing a reddish orange colour.

Then the friction of the atmosphere increased its incandescence and it became an intense blue. The blue turned to white, and then the meteor exploded.

The largest meteorite recorded is the one which fell in Siberia on June 30, 1908. It destroyed hundreds of miles of forest by fire. The total mass that fell was estimated at 130 tons.

Trees were blown down for forty miles. The craters caused by the meteorite were fifty yards wide and about four yards deep.

The expansion of the air caused by the heat of the gas from the meteor created squalls hundreds of miles away, lifting carts and horses in the air.



Mr. Girdharlal T. Sampat son of Mr. Trikamdas P. Sampat, Nyaya Mantri of Gondal, passed his B.Sc. examination from the St. Xavier's College and proceeded to England in 1932. Information has been received that he has just obtained the B.Sc. (Civil Engineering) degree of the Edinburgh University with first class honours. Mr. Sampat will stay in England for sometime more for practical training in Railway Administration.

STORM ON MARS

Droughts, floods, and queer weather on Earth have their counterparts elsewhere. E. C. Slipher, Astronomer of Lowell Observatory, reported that "unusual weather" is troubling Mars. On that interesting planet the season is about that of Earth's August, but something very like a widespread snow-storm has been observed there in the last few days.

Mr. Slipher said that in thirty years of observing the planet, he never has seen anything like it. The polar ice-caps are behaving queerly, too. The southern one is growing rapidly, the northern one isn't melting as it should in late summer.

GAS-RUN RADIO

Since sixty per cent. or more of the householders in Britain have to rely solely on gas for lighting, thousands will welcome the gas wireless set which is now being evolved in the laboratories of the gas industry. Having discovered that one metal, heated with gas, will generate a current of electricity, when placed end on against another metal of different quality which is air cooled, gas engineers are now experimenting with various metals to find the two that will produce the maximum current of electricity for the smallest expenditure of gas. It is hoped that the researches will end in enabling people to run their wireless sets as cheaply off the gas supply as they are now run off the electric light mains.

WHY THE SEA IS SALT

A year or so ago Dr. T. A. Jaggar, one of the world's leading authorities on volcanoes, told us that it was volcanic eruptions that put the salt in the sea. And they're putting more in every year.

He reckoned that there were 485 active volcanoes throughout the world, sending 100,000,000 tons of hydrochloric acid gas into the atmosphere annually. This merges with water vapour in the clouds, and falls as rain, when it unites with the sodium in the rivers to form sodium chloride—or common salt—which is carried down to the sea, making it slightly more salty every year. But we're not likely to be able to tell any difference in the taste.

FIRST AMERICANS

Dr. Frank Harold Hanna Roberts Jr., of Smithsonian Institute's Bureau of American Ethnology has just departed for a site near Ft. Collins, Colorado, where, last summer, he discovered, what promises to be an important deposit of Folsom men, believed to be one of the earliest races of Americans.

Part of the job will be to remove about twenty feet of soil which has accumulated since the Folsom people camped there, perhaps as long as 20,000 years ago.

BRITISH ROBOT 'PLANE

Pilotless Aircraft Becomes Reality After 10 Years' Secret Labour

I flew the Air Ministry's secret robot aeroplane, Queen Bee, writes the Air correspondent of the "News Chronicle" from Farnborough in mail week.

It was simple.

It stood on the ground and watched my aeroplane flying.

I pressed a button marked "left" and the machine banked obediently and turned gracefully.

"Straight" and the machine flew straight.

'Glide" and the engine throttled back, and Queen Bee dropped her nose and glided to earth.

There was something uncanny about this first demonstration of the aeroplane which can fly without a human pilot, controlled solely from the ground by wireless.

BOXES OF TRICKS

In the covered back cockpit is the box of tricks which replaces the pilot.

On the ground below the radio aerials is the second box of tricks —a wooden control box with a slanting panel studded with white buttons giving the controls—left, straight, right and climb, level, glided and dive.

As yesterday's flight was over a populous area, a pilot rode in the front cockpit ready to take over the machine in the event of mechanical failure.

His assistance was not needed.

Officials at Farnborough, the Royal Aircraft Establishment, some of whom have been working on the pilotless aircraft for more than 10 years, are intensely relieved that the secret is out at last.

They have had to resort to the most ingenious tricks during the past year to keep their experiments dark.

TELEVISION ON CINEMA SCREEN

Will Be Accomplished Fact In Britain Within A Year, Says Baird Expert

Television pictures in London Cinemas before the end of the year were forecast by Captain A. G. D. West, technical director of Baird Televison, Ltd.

Films which had been taken at the Crystal Palace by what is called the intermediate process of television were projected on to the screen of a cinema in Cardiff, so that delegates might see the results for themselves.

EXPERIMENTAL, BUT—

Captain West emphasised that the whole question of televised films was still in an experimental stage, but he was confident that much better results with clearer definition would shortly be obtained.

It was the first time that televised films of reasonably good definition had ever been shown on a fullsized screen to a large audience.

"Television is going ahead at terrific speed, and British television has been put ahead of anything else on the map," he said.

Captain West was critical of the attitude of the B.B.C. towards television in the home, and said that it had been a continuous uphill fight to obtain the tiniest assistance from official quarters until the appointment of the Television Committee last year.

"For seven years," he said, "everything possible was done by the B.B.C. to kill television and stop it and get it put out of the way."

CHARGE AGAINST B.B.C.

On the question of home television he said he thought that in two years it would be possible to buy a complete set for the home for 30 to 35 guineas.

"Perhaps within three to four years from now," he continued, provincial cinemas will have their own distributing stations to local areas only. But it will take many years before every cinema in the country is equipped to give full screen television of programme value."

He contended that television for the home would have no effect on cinema box office receipts.

JUPITER GENERAL

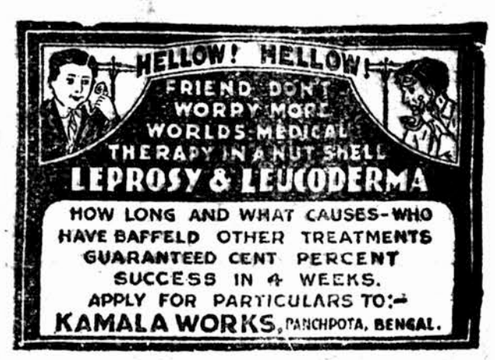
has a net-work of agencies throughout the country.

J7

JUPITER GENERAL

has claim settling agents throughout the world.

J8


HELLOW! HELLOW!
FRIEND DON'T WORRY MORE
WORLDS MEDICAL THERAPY IN A NUT SHELL
LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA
HOW LONG AND WHAT CAUSES-WHO HAVE BAFFELD OTHER TREATMENTS GUARANTEED CENT PERCENT SUCCESS IN 4 WEEKS.
APPLY FOR PARTICULARS TO:-
KAMALA WORKS, PANCHPOTA, BENGAL.

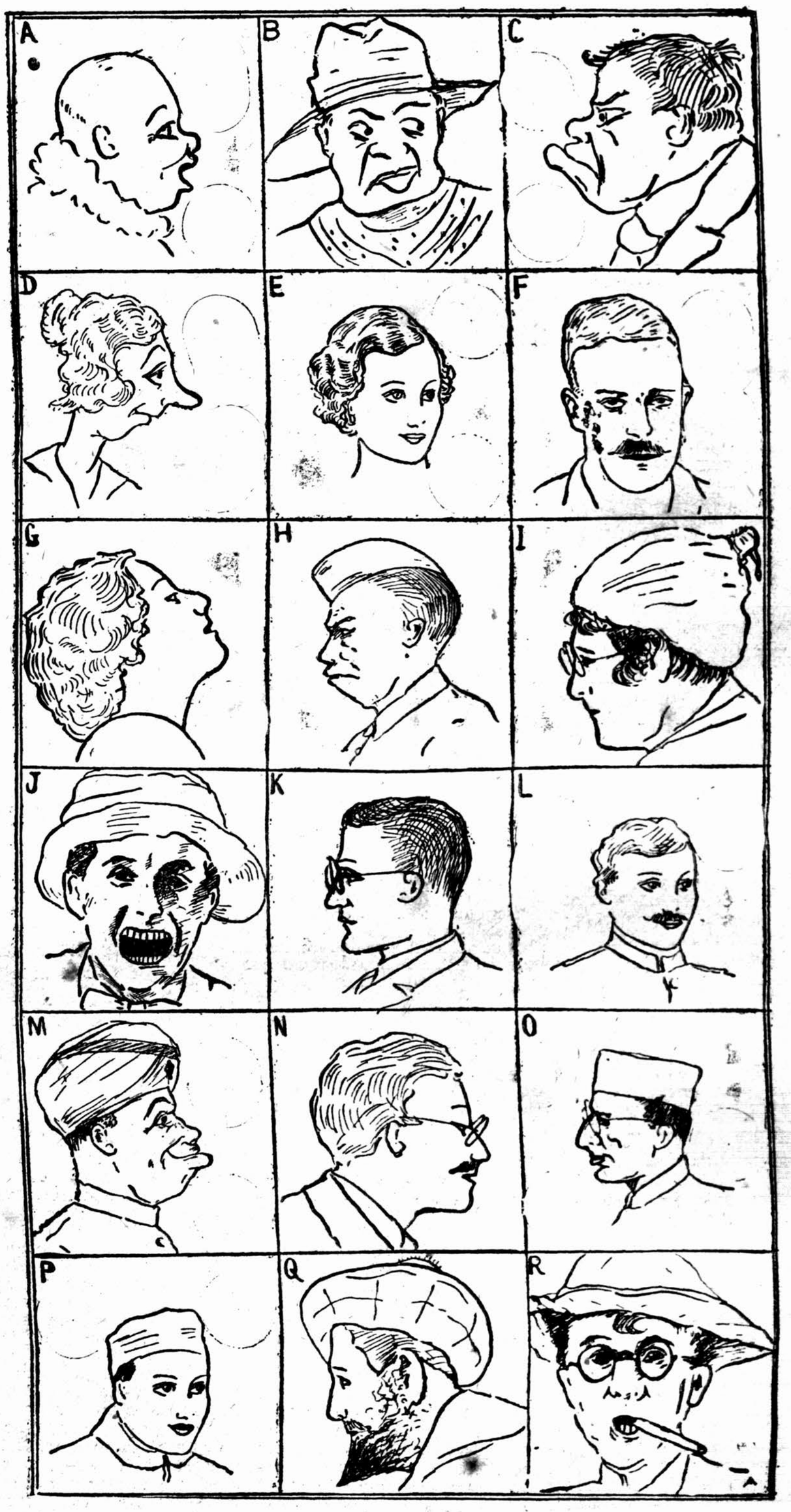
DETECTIVE

Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200

In this competition you are asked to do the work of a detective—so let us see how you do it.

The persons illustrated in the series marked A, B, C,..... disguise themselves in different ways and manners as shown in the series of pictures marked 1, 2, 3,.... For instance the man shown in "H" has disguised himself by putting on moustache and glasses as illustrated in No. 3. One therefore puts 3 against H in the coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like together with 8 annas for each entry before 7th August observing the following rules :—



1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under :—

A. HAND DELIVERY–Local competitors may if they so wish hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST & MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address : Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706 (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this com-

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

(Continued)

petition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 7th August 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle," Sunday Edition: the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 18th August, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	3
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
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P	
Q	
R	

Name .....

.....

Address .....

.....

Please write Name and Address in Block Letters.

Closing Date 7th August 1935

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Little Sheila—you know, she is member No. 1 of the Balkan-ji-Bari, will be celebrating her eighth birthday on 23rd July. On this occasion, therefore, let us wish her the best of health and happiness: May she fulfil the hopes of Mother India—that is what we shall pray for her.

Balkan-ji-Bari has on its rolls about 3,000 members now, and from amongst those, Sheila has the fortune to be member No. 1. So, you can see how small she must have been, when her parents got her enrolled in the Association. She has been nurtured in the Bari, practically—and she can still remain as its member for at least four years more.

Let us hope the Bari will have made her a child—better, brighter, happier and healthier than she ordinarily would have been, by the time she goes out of it as a member. . . And then, of course, the Children's Association will have the greatest right to claim her as one of its Companions, and later on as one of its workers: We shall wait and watch her progress!

LOKMANYA TILAK

Incidently, I would like to remind you that on 23rd July falls also the birthday of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, our greatest national leader. He served the Mother Country with the best of his capabilities.—As a matter of fact, he made a sacrifice of his self at the altar of Bharat Mata.

To Shrimati Vidya Motwane goes the credit of nurturing little Sheila with the best of motherly care and love. Under her guidance, the child is sure to be very happy, and therefore very brilliant.

There are so many incidents one could recall from his life—even his child life, which would, indeed, inspire us. In his childhood, he was very clever at studies, quite robust in health, and a born fighter for rights.

Nobody can forget his numerous services to the country. His one "Mantram" has by now become a password in the whole of India: "Swaraj is our birth-right, and we shall have it." Let us pray that we might also prove useful to the Motherland, as much as we can, and never keep back in doing for Her, all that we can.

QUETTA 'QUAKE

Mrs. Mary Brotherton, my sis-ter-friend in England has written to me a very touching letter this week, referring to Quetta earthquake. She begins: "What can I say of Quetta?—Words fail us! We talked of it in our home, when the news first came through. We tried to imagine the scene, but could not catch more than a fragment. We sympathise....

"The children do not know of course: We keep from them all that may frighten them. Like the young Siddartha there is nothing ugly or terrible in their world as yet. Children, we think, must have security, if they are to grow like flowers. Pleasance is afraid of thunder—a fear caught from adults who were also afraid, when I was in hospital. Sheila who is a more timid child really never showed it.

"If heavy rain splashes on the window, Pleasance jumps, and we all gently tease her by saying quickly: "Is it going to 'under?" And when it does come, a little

Dadi Parvati Gidwani, President of the Balkan-ji-Bari, is well-known for the interest she takes in children. But Sheila and Indu have greater advantage of coming in her contact more frequently. They are therefore bound to profit by her influence over them.

frightened voice says: "Can I hold your hand, Mummy?" So there she sits while I tell her a story about the quarrel of the little blue and white cloud, or something else to divert her attention."

I hope it shall be pleasing for Mary to know that our Sheila is quite brave. Of course, she is well accustomed to rain, thunders and lightning—the monsoon here has given her a pretty good idea of all these. We have trained her also to go alone to the neighbourer's at night, even though it be dark! We wish her un-seen. but best-known friends in England, Sheila and Pleasance would also get to be as brave, earlier the better

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SHIRPAT & SAMPAT

(A story of Bro. B. S. Mohite)

Shirpat and Sampat were two loving brothers. They were by caste—'Bhils.' They lived in a jungle. Their tiny hut in a deep evergreen forest was a fairy land to those two; their simple meals were banquets of delight; their walks through the glens were excursions into paradise. Hunting was the game of their hearts.

One day the two brothers chose out two swift horses and providing themselves with everything necessary for a long journey, and having armed themselves with spears, bows and arrows, set out from the little hut for hunting.

They rode for miles together through the rich foliage without coming to an open. On the way to their utter surprise they saw some swine. Shirpat and Sampat began to chase them.

Down a little hill Shirpat flew behind the swine leaving his brother alone. The fight between them was hard. Shirpat chased them and put them to death. Then he returned back.

On his way back he saw a swine growling in the bushes. Nearby he saw a horse and it was of his brother. The horse was neighing and limping. The swine had struck a terrific blow that laid the horse so low. His brother was missing. . . . .

The swine which he saw made a rush and charged on Shirpat. Now the only chance of escape lay in the speed of Shirpat's spear. The struggle began. Shirpat with his spear shot six quick strokes and then the swine fell to the ground dead. His heart jumped with joy.

Just then he heard a cry in the darkness, the cry of a man who had been stabbed suddenly into the heart. He went ahead But what? . . . .

Suddenly his great happiness blotted out and the future loomed before him under the darkened sky. Oh! he saw his own brother Sampat lying at the death's door. Shirpat stood rooted to the spot thunder-struck.

Shirpat seeing Sampat in such a state, himself took his head over his lap and sat in a state of confusion of mind in which all sorts of incredible possibilities haunted his muddled brain.

Sampat then slowly uttered the following in his own tongue: 'S-a-mp-a-t— mana jan - jai—rahynasa—pani—p-a-n-i.' But before Shirpat could bring water Sampat left the world.

Shirpat's sadness knew no bounds. The separation of such an affectionate brother had broken his heart, and he made up his mind to lie with Sampat. Life was cheap and love was dear to him.

'Sampat, Sampat—ah! ah! mala—taki-san-kaja-jas? Dekh, dekh, mai-bi-yey!' Saying so he drew his dagger and thrust it deep into the heart, and fell like a log on to the ground. Such were the two affectionate brothers!

Little Sheila in a pose of Prayer. She will be celebrating her birthday on 23rd July.

Khar children now meet regularly at the Laxmi Nagar on every Sunday at 8 a.m. The Balkan-ji-Bari helps them to be happier and brighter. This Sunday (to-day) they will be celebrating little Sheila's birthday.

REPLIES

Bro. B. S. Mohite (Jalgaon): Sorry to learn you have failed. But you needn't lose hopes: better luck next time, sure! Perhaps Bro. P. S. Adhav of Sholapur is just the same boy, as has been contributing to us. Introduce yourself to him and make good friends. Companions' forms have been despatched to you. Let as many friends join the Children's Association, as possible. Your drawing appeared last time, and the story appears now, but that only to encourage you. Send better stories hereafter.

Bro. S. Sankaran (Kallidaikwichi) Now, how do you expect to get a prize for the solution of a puzzle set in March, please?

Bro. Krishna N. Gokarn (Mundgod): Certificate has been sent to you. Regret to hear you cannot prosecute your studies further. "Gulistan" is published in Sindhi, so it will be useless to send you. We shall try to get you pen-friends. Thank you for the help offered.

Bro. S. D. Kambli (Dadar): Much obliged to you for the small contributions; we shall try to make them useful. When writing for any journal, you should please write in ink and on one side only of the paper.

Bro. H. A. Khan (Bombay): The idea of supplying badges is a very good one. As a matter of fact, according to our rules this must be done. But we shall have to delay a little, until our number here grows. For the same reason, we don't mind at present all students taking part in our competitions. All the same, your suggestion will be put into force within a short time.

Bro. Y. M. Seth (Rangoon): Your story is under consideration, and may be published shortly, to encourage you. The form has been sent.

Bro. Champalal (Madras): You should have enclosed a three-pice, not a three-pies stamp, please! The form and particulars, however, have been despatched to you.

Bro. (or Sis.?) Madhuri(Ahmedabad): So glad to know you like the "Corner" and the Association. We shall be glad to have drawing, etc.. from you for publication.

Sis. Lalita (Bandra): Even I do not understand why fewer girls send me contributions. Why don't you and your friends write or draw regularly?

Sis. Anjari (Santa Cruz): Please if you like, you can come to the Khar Children's meetings; you would be most welcome! They are now held regularly on every Sunday.

Indu is Sheila's best friend. You feel happy to see them together in happiness. It is hoped when both of them grow they would solve some of the very nasty social problems in Sind.

* * * *

PRIZE COMPETITION

So many childen seem to be liking the colouring competition. I received so many entries. But the best ones were sent in by Sisters Mani J. Desai (Matunga) and Constant Hope (Ratlam), and Brothers B. S. Damle (Grant Road) and H. A. Ali (Mahim). So they will receive the prizes.

A similar competition has been set this time also. All girls and boys studying upto Matric can take part in the competition. There is no entry fee or coupon to be enclosed. Only send your entries within a fortnight from to-day, and do not forget to write your age. Also mention the class of your studies, and write your address very clearly.

Who have not yet joined the All-India Children's Association? Within a short time we might have to frame certain rules for the outsiders to take part in competition, as has been suggested by some of our members. So please try to enrol yourselves as soon as possible.

I shall be glad to hear from all children at any time, and try to be helpful as much as I can. So, do not ever please feel shy to write to me anything. For the supply of the enrolment form and fuller particulars of the Association, please send us a three-pice stamp to cover the postage only, and let us know your age positively.

Kindly send all your communications to the following address directly:—

Dada—"Gulistan,",
Khar, Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Sheila Brotherton is her name-sake friend in England. They have never seen each other, but they have often enjoyed one another's company sometimes through their own, and mostly through their parents' letters.

Our Home Group of the Balkan-ji-Bari at Khar: the first batch of children with whom the All-India Children's Association practically started in Bombay.

Section of children below eight years of the Khar Branch of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, busy at the game "Kho" which they very much enjoy.

Pleasance is younger child of Mrs. Mary Brotherton, who oftentimes writes to little Sheila, telling her all that her little children want to be conveyed to her on their behalf.

Dr. Eduard Benes, the Czechoslovakian Minister for Foreign Affairs (in the centre) among a group of Moscow "Pioneers" (children's organisation).

News From Far & Near

INDIAN CATHOLICS ON EUROPEAN PILGRIMAGE

The party of about 150 Indian Roman Catholics who went on a pilgrimage to the various Catholic shrines in Europe and Holy Land returned to India three weeks ago. The photo at the left shows themat Lourdes, the famous French place of pilgrimage, while at the right they are seen wandering through the Garden of Gethsemane at Jerusalem.

SAFE IN LIONS' DEN.

After cracksmen had robbed the Zoo safe of 1,053 dollars John T. Millen, Superintendent of the Municipal Zoo in Detroit, Michigan, announced that, hereafter the safe would be placed, at night, in the lions' den. Then he issued an invitation to burglars to "come and get it."

FISH WINS.

Albert E. Wilson, aged fifty, of Los Angeles, was a keen angler.

He went to Long Beach, California and began a fishing holiday. Soon after he had his rod and line in action he felt a bite.

What a bite Albert thrilled to it. But the fish won the battle. One of his powerful tugs toppled the angler off his feet. He broke his neck and was dead when pulled out of shallow waters of the bay.

WHERE SPEECH IS FORBIDDEN.

One of the rules of the monastery of Mount Saint Bernard, which stands in the beautiful Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire, is that speech among the monks is entirely forbidden.

They must endeavour to convey their meaning by means of signs. The only time they are allowed to speak is when saying prayers, singing mass or reading aloud.

This year marks the centenary of the abbey, which was founded in 1835 by a handful of monks of the Cistercian Order, who settled in the Charnwood Forest.

MAN WHO BIT A DOG!

When a dog strayed into the local "pub" at Bundaberg, Queensland, jumped on to the bar and began knocking glasses and beer right and left, pandemonium reigned.

No one could induce him to relinquish his destructive perch.

Then a brawny workman came in, gathered the dog in his arms and bit it on the ear.

With a yelp of surprise the disturber dashed for the door, and the "rescuer" was given the "freedom of the house."—

KILLED FIANCEE IN SLEEP.

Ivan Osojnik, of Litija, Yugoslavia, had had a tiring day. He lay down on his bed and went to sleep.

His fifteen-years-old fiancee, Minka Grandishnik, came to see him, and, finding him asleep, stood by his bed, states Reuter.

Ivan suddenly flung his arms about in his sleep. One hand caught the trigger of his gun which he kept hanging on the wall above his head.

The gun fell and went off. The shot struck Minka in the head and killed her instantly.

(Left): A party of pilgrims at the entrance to St. Mark's, Venice. (Right): A member of the party feeding the pigeons near St. Mark's.

WOMAN OBSERVES LADY GODIVA DAY.

An attempt to do a Lady Godiva act up Broadway ,New York City, ended in the woman's arrest twenty-five minutes after she started. Wrapped in a blanket, she was taken to a police station. and held on a charge of disorderly conduct. In court she was held in 50 dollars bail for a hearing later. The woman said she was observing the anniversary of the ride of Lady Godiva through the streets of Coventry, England, in 1040, as a protest against high taxes. The New York imitator had on only a diaphanous band round her waist and a pair of sandals.

TROTSKY REPEATS REQUEST TO BRITAIN

Leon Trotsky, the exiled Soviet ex-Commissar for War, who arrived in Norway last month wants to live in the Channel Islands.

Friends in Paris declared to-day that he is asking the Britsh Government for permission.

He has previously asked in vain.

It is not stated whether he wishes to live in Guernsey or Jersey, and the reason for his application is not given by his friends in France.

CRIPPS ATTACKS "JUBALLY-HOO"

Sir Stafford Cripps, M. P., attacked "Jubally-hoo" or the exploitation of national sentiment for political ends, in a London speech last month.

The stage had been set, he said, for a fresh appeal to the electorate. The reshuffle of Ministers had made certain that the "National" Government should be completely Tory.

The Jubilee celebrations had been sedulously surrounded with a cultivated bally-hoo, but sensible people were disgusted at this attempt to make political capital out of national loyalty.

WANTED—10,000 TAME MICE!

If you have 10.000 tame mice, or even 100, or a cage of 10, there is a man in London who is very anxious to buy them from you.

He is Mr. George Palmer, pet dealer, of Camden Town, who in a newspaper agony column announced:

"Wanted, 10,000 Tame Adult Mice. Phone, etc."

Mr. Palmer told me: "There is a regular craze for tame mice just now. Since the appearance of Mickey Mouse the demands have gone up by leaps and bounds."

"Not only from Mayfair, but from all over England, even from abroad, I have had requests from men, women and children.

"I never knew there were so many women who are not afraid of mice."

ROCKEFELLER'S ONE AMBITION

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, senr., received a birthday gift of £1.000,000 on July 8, but is utterly indifferent to it, having only one consuming ambition left—that of living four more years and rounding off his century.

His health has been feeble lately following an attack of influenza Money and power no longer possess any glamour for him. and no birthday celebrations are being arranged.

The £1,000,000 windfall represents the facts value of life insurance policies held since the magnate was a relatively young man.

It is customary for life insurance companies to pay policy holders in full on reaching the age of 96—and, incidentally, only one in one hundred thousand attains that age.

It looks as though Rockefeller just can't help making money.

Personal Forces In Indian Politics

Hume pressed for the establishment of a juvenile reformatory where the boys would be separated from adult criminals and given a chance of amendment by discipline, by instruction and by training in useful industries. The circular system of radiating buildings came into existence as a result of his labours. As commissioner of customs his principal achievement was the gradual abolition of the vast customs barrier, 2,500 miles long, which had hitherto been kept up to protect the Government salt monopoly by excluding the cheap salt produced in the Rajputana States. "This grotesque fortification" it is said "extended from west to east across India from Attock on the Indus to near Cuttack on the Bay of Bengal". And Mr. Hume's success in bringing this about evoked praise from the Secretary of State. In 1879 Mr. Hume prepared a scheme of agricultural reform and in spite of the sympathy Lord Mayo showed towards it his scheme came to nought. On the question of litigation he held the

> Civil Courts in the rural districts directly responsible for the bondage of cultivators to the money-lender and he recommended that rural debt cases should be disposed of summarily and finally on the spot by selected Indians of known probity and intelligence who should be 'sent as judges from village to village to settle up, with the aid of village elders. every case of debt of the kind referred to in which any one of its inhabitants was concerned! These judges would be fettered by no codes and forms of procedure and they would hear both parties' stories 'Coram Populo' on the village platform of the debtor's own village. It is needless to tell any one who knows the country that while, when you get him into court no witness seems to be able to tell the truth, on his own village platform surrounded by his neighbours, no villager in personal questions like these seems able to tell an untruth. Everybody knows everybody else's affairs. Let the speaker deviate percentibly from the facts and immediately out go tongues all round and hisses and cries of 'wah, wah' remind him that he is not in court and that that kind of thing will not go down at home.

In 1879 a detailed scheme on these lines was formulated for the benefit of distressed Deccan ryot but it was disallowed by the Bombay Government. Mr. Hume was secretary to the Government of India from 1870 to 1879 but he was summarily rejected from that place because his offence was that he was too honest and too independent. There was a chorus of condemnation in Indian papers but in vain. Lord Lytton's proposal later to give him a Lieutenant-Governorship was turned down by Hume himself because he was not equal to the task of feting and feasting it involved, and the alternative proposal to make him the Home Member was turned down by Lord Salisbury on the ground that Mr. Hume was stiffening Northbrook against repeal of cotton duties. He retired in 1882 after spending £20,000 on a museum of Ornithology, and £4,000 on the preparation of a great work on the "Game Birds of India."

Retirement And After

After retirement he made a truly noble gift of the 82,000 birds and eggs (comprising 250 types of newly discovered species) to the British Museum. But in retirement he was as active as, or even more active than even, in the service. His one object was to bring about first the fusion into one national whole, of the elements that constituted the population of India, secondly the gradual regeneration along all lines, spiritual, moral, social and political, of the nation thus evolved and thirdly the consolidation of union between England and India. These objects he placed before the Indian National Congress to be. He owed this philanthropic spirit both to heredity and to environment and it is really worth while knowing about his parentage as well as visualising the political situation of the country about the time of his retirement.

(Continued from page 12.)

In the first place he inherited his passion for popular uplift from his great father who, as a member of the House of Commons, had laboured in a like cause for the extension of the suffrage, for the establishment of the ballot and for the department of ecclesiastical reform. With this democratic blood flowing in his veins he could not bear the retrograde measures that were being enforced on India. India was just then emerging from the effects of the Vernacular Press Act of Lord Lytton's (1870). Economic in addition to political troubles were actively at work throughout the country and in the words of Sir Wm. Wedderburn, "the physical suffering of the many, acted on by the apathy and selfishness of the few was rapidly bringing popular unrest to the danger point."

This was not all. The peasantry was oppressed by certain "notorious practical grievances" referred to by Mr. Hume in his celebrated letter to Sir Auckland Colvin. They led to complaints not loud but deep with regard to (a) the costly and unsuitable civil courts, (b) the corrupt and oppressive police, (c) the rigid Revenue system and (d) the galling administration of the Arms Act and the Forest Act. People prayed for but despaired of getting (a) justice cheap, sure and speedy (b) a police they could look up to as friends and protectors, (c) a Land Revenue system more elastic and sympathetic and (d) a less harsh administration of the Arms and Forest Laws. The situation towards the beginning of the eighties was such that Sir Wm. Wedderburn says that the bureaucracy had not only done their best to prevent new concessions, they had also, when opportunity offered, taken away the privileges inherited from a former generation of Reformers—the liberty of the Press, the right of public meeting, municipal self-government and the independence of the universities.

These ill-starred measures of Reaction, (writes Sir William) combined with Russian method of Police repression brought India under Lord Lytton within measurable distance of a Revolutionary outbreak and it was only in time that Mr. Hume was inspired to intervene.

Birth Of The Congress

Yes, there was something more. Mr. Hume had unimpeachable evidence that the political discontent was going underground. He came into possession of seven volumes, it is said, containing reports of the seething revolt incubating in various districts, based upon the communication of the disciples of various gurus to their religious heads. This was towards the end of Lord Lytton's rule—the seventies of the last century. The reports were arranged according to districts, sub-districts sub-divisions and the cities (towns and villages being included in these). Not that an organized mutiny was ahead, but that the people pervaded with a sense of hopelessness, wanted to do something—by which was merely meant a sudden violent outbreak of sporadic crime,—murders of obnoxious persons, robbery of bankers and looting of bazaars, acts really of lawlessness which by a due coalescence of forces might any day develop into a national revolt. Such were the agrarian riots of the Deccan in Bombay, adds Sir Wm. Wedderburn. Hume thereupon resolved to open a safety valve for this unrest and the Congress was such an outlet. It was at this time that he chose to bring into existence a national gathering of Indians and to that end, addressed to the graduates of the Calcutta University on the 1st of March, 1883, a soul stirring letter in which he asked for fifty men, good and true, men of unselfishness, moral courage, self-control and active spirit of benevolence. "If only fifty men, good and true, can be found to join as founders, the thing can be established and the further development will be comparatively easy." And what was the ideal placed before these men?—a democratic constitution, freedom from personal ambitions and the dictum "that he that is greatest amongst you, let him be your servant." Hume did not mince matters at all but frankly told the graduates that if they "cannot renounce personal ease and pleasure, then at present at any rate all hopes of progress are at an end and India truly neither desires nor deserves any better Government than she enjoys." How the National Union as it was called at that time which should have met at Poona, shifted its venue to Bombay, and how the Congress as the Union later came to be named, became the pet child of Mr. Hume who served it as General Secretary for 25 years are facts more widely known than those narrated earlier. Mr. Hume consulted Lord Ripon, Lord Dalhousie and Sir James Caird and John Bright, Mr. Reid (Lord Loreburn) and Mr. Slagg and other eminent men before he started the Congress. He further arranged an Indian Telegraph Union to provide funds to send telegrams on important matters to leading journals in England. He organized an Indian Parliamentary Committee in England to act for India by extracting pledges from Members of Parliament that they would take up India's cause and coach them on Indian subjects.

Official Suspicions

Although it was gratifying to Hume that in 1886 the Congress should have been duly received by Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy, in Calcutta and in 1887 by Lord Connemara—the Governor in Madras, yet in later years it evoked the hostility of provincial satraps like Sir Auckland Colvin of the North-West Provinces (the modern U.P.) who advised that the Congress had better turn its attention to Social Reform, not knowing that that was the original line of action chalked out by Hume,—which was later altered into political organization at the instance of Lord Dufferin. Sir Auckland Colvin thought that the movement was premature, and in its aggressive phases (assumed since the 3rd session, 1887 Madras) even dangerous. The denunciatory method would, he said, excite hatred and create a split between the loyalists and the nationalists. He added that Congress "unfairly claimed to represent the Indian population." Hume replied that the hatred was already there and required to be assuaged, that any counter agitation would be taken up only by Anglo-Indians, uncultured men and time-servers. The Muslims, he said, were as intelligent as and more democratic than any one else and in their antipathy to Congress were only being used by a few ill-advised officials who clung to the pestilent doctrine of "divide et impera." "The wretched plea that they are inferior to Hindus," was, he added "monstrous" and quoted the names of Sir Salar Jung, Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyabjee and Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud. On the question of Congress representing the people he quoted the ten per cent. of the population that were polling at the English Parliamentary elections in such constituencies as even Aberdeen and in respect of the two seats that Weymouth was selling, of which by the way it may be mentioned, one was purchased by Hume's father himself. As for the Congress confining its attention to social reform, he pointed out how the Congress sought the regeneration of India on all lines—spiritual, moral, social and political. Meeting the charge of the Congress propaganda being premature and mischievous, he warned officialdom as to how it was surrounded by self-seekers and flatterers who kept it out of touch with real public opinion. "Indians of high character and public spirit do not willingly present themselves in official quarters where they may be met with suspicion from the authorities and insult from underlings" he wrote and concluded by saying that the real question to be asked was not —"is it premature?" but "is it not too late?" In narrating the story, Sir Wm. Wedderburn appropriately winds up by quoting the parallel of the Bourbons at the close of the 18th century.—"Twentieth Century."

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"The Monster of the Loch"

ments our little craft bobbed silently upon the fathomless waters. I listened carefully. But not for half a minute did I hear what Jonathan Jow's acute ears had already discovered. Someone was rowing in our direction.

We waited, tense shadows in our little rowing boat. Then the first shaft of moonlight slid across the treacly-like waters. And even as it did so, the lone rower in the moving boat crossed its path. He was not more than twenty yards away from where we lay lapping in the darkness. I caught a quick glimpse of a completely bald head. A second later he had passed into the darkness again.

"David Narway!" muttered Jonathan Jow.

It was at that moment that the awful possibility of there being a real monster in the loch suddenly clanged through my mind. Why should this mad scientist with a Frankenstein vision of breeding monsters to overcome the world of man enter upon the scene? Supposing there was a real monster?

I stopped rowing. Fearfully I gazed at the black waters.

"What's the matter?" asked Jonathan Jow, quietly.

"Suppose—suppose there is a monster after all", I faltered.

DAVID NORWAY, the mad scientist who is responsible for the terrifying monster.

He made no reply. He leaned forward and made a brief gesture for me to change seats. As I scrambled slowly to the stern

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Malcolm House, POONA 1.

(Continued from page 9).

of the little boat, I realised with a chilling of my spine that I had merely spoken aloud what Jow knew.

There was a monster in th loch!

I crouched in the stern while Jonathan Jow rowed quietly but quickly towards that beetling mass of cliffs.

Jonathan Jow gave a grunt of satisfaction and pointed.

There it was possible to glimpse something that looked like a raft floating on the surface, and two figures standing on it. A motor-launch was tethered to the raft. As my eyes became accustomed to the queer light I realised that one of the figures on the raft was Martin Benson. The other was Finch. They were taking turns at a wheel on the floating platform.

"They've got a diver down below", whispered Jonathan Jow. "They're working the air-pump. Old-fashioned, but useful enough."

"But the diver below," I questioned. "How can he see?"

"Electric torch!" was the nonchalant reply! "They've fixed the spot. It's only necessary to collect the stones from the bottom."

We made a wide circle and, in a few moments, our boat bumped gently against the sandstone cliff. They seemed to descend sheer into the black waters. There was no possible landing place.

Once again the creak of rowlocks was heard. I shifted my gaze. So did the two figures on the floating platform. I expected to see the bald-headed scientist again. Instead, there slid on to the scene a long, low craft with three men in it. And a crouching figure in the bows lifted his voice.

'Put up your hands, Mister Martin Benson!"

I recognised the voice at once. Sam Oppermann.

CHAPTER 18

The Struggle For The Lost Jewels

I could almost see the sneer on that sallow face as he continued:

'A long-deferred meeting, Mister Benson. But you didn't think you could get away with that loot and murder as well, did you?"

"Look here, Sam—" began Benson.

"Keep your hands up," warned Oppermann.

His boat had slid alongside the floating platform, and he dexterously stepped aboard from his skiff. One could glimpse the moonlight glistening upon the gun he held in his hand. He faced the two men, Finch also holding his hands above his head. At the same time the two men who had accompanied Oppermann tied their craft to the raft but remained seated, watching the drama.

It was Finch who broke the curious silence. He motioned with his head.

"Jackson signalling down below he muttered, "Wants to come up."

A gleam of satisfaction crossed the face of Sam Oppermann.

"Got the goods, eh? All right, you get to work and haul him up," he commanded. "And no funny tricks."

As Finch dropped his hands and began working the diving gear again, another man clambered aboard the floating platform from the skiff. He also produced a gun and kept watch on Benson, while Oppermann stared into the black depths out of which a diver was coming.

At long last that same monstrous head which had scared me when I first saw it with Jonathan Jow from the window of Lare Castle appeared. Goggled eyes and a shining dome from which the water trickled. Then the glistening, grey rubber suit appeared. Then the hands, grasping a box.

At the sight of the treasure, Oppermam gave a shout of triumph. He stepped forward and took the box in his own hands. Slowly and painfully the diver clambered aboard the platform. He staggered a little as though dazed by those awful depths to which he had descended.

MARTIN BENSON, crook and owner of Lare Castle.

All watched him curiously. It ve Martin Benson his chance He suddenly let out a kick at the man with the gun standing before him. The kick caught the man in the stomach and he howled with agony as he went down on the platform.

Oppermann swivelled his head, realised what had happened and slung the box into the boat. Then he fumbled desperately for his gun. But even as he drew it, Benson was on him. Under that impact Oppermann went down and the gun slithered away.

They rolled one on top of the other, each fighting for the advantage. The diver, who had seated himself on some gear, stared stupidly at this fight. He was still dazed with exhaustion. Finch, who had begun to unscrew the diver's helmet, stopped. But he felt the gun of the third man of Oppermann's gang in his ribs. He stood, irresolute.

I could see that Oppermann was underneath, Benson, filled with fury at this attack in the moment of success, was seeking with his hands to get a grip on the fat throat of the man beneath him. He did not notice that Oppermann's right hand had stretched out and closed upon the revolver which was lying within reach.

Jonathan Jow was regarding the scene with a dispassionate aloofness.

"Can't we do something?" I gasped.

"Nothing," he replied, laconically. "It'll be over in a few seconds"

It was. Half- choked though he was, Oppermann brought the revolver quickly into play. The barrel pointed into the stomach of Benson. He fired, once, twice, three times. With a convulsive groan, Benson flopped to the platform. He raised himself for a second, staggered, and pitched forward into the black waters of the loch.

"Something has happened to Martin Benson," quietly remarked Jonathan Jow, "and our friend, Mr. Oppermann, has not fixed his alibi."

The tragedy had been so swift that all on the rocking, floating platform seemed petrified into attitudes of stupidity. All except Sam Oppermann. He rose, feeling his throat tenderly with his hands. Then he staggered to the edge of the platform and gazed into the depths where the shot body of Benson had tumbled. Something he saw there caused a downing horror in his eyes. He pointed a trembling finger. The next moment he screamed aloud:

"Look! The monster!"

(to be continued)

Reasons Differ
TASTE— THAT'S WHAT I LIKE ABOUT IT
No disagreeable soapy taste—just a wonderful feeling of mouth freshness.
ITS QUICK CLEANSING ACTION APPEALS TO ME
Cleans quickly, thoroughly. Teeth soon take on a new lustre and brilliance.
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Harder than tartar, yet softer than tooth enamel, it does not scratch the teeth.

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Steep turns with and without engine.
Spinning.
Elementary forced landings.
Low flying (with instructor).
Solo.
Climbing turns.
Side-slipping.
Taking-off and landing cross-wind.
Advanced forced landings.
Aerobatics.
Front-seat flying.
Air pilotage.
Forced-landing test.
Height test.
Cross-country test.
Passenger test.

From this preliminary flying the pupils move to the advanced flying course for training in:

Forced landings.
Rough weather flying.
Reconnaissance work.
Camera gun work.
Photography, pin-points, overlaps, mosaics and obliques.
Aerobatics.
Blind flying.
Fighter tactics.
Wireless.
Inverted flying.
Cross-country flying.
Formation flying.
Bombing (camera obscura).

The flying time is divided as follows:

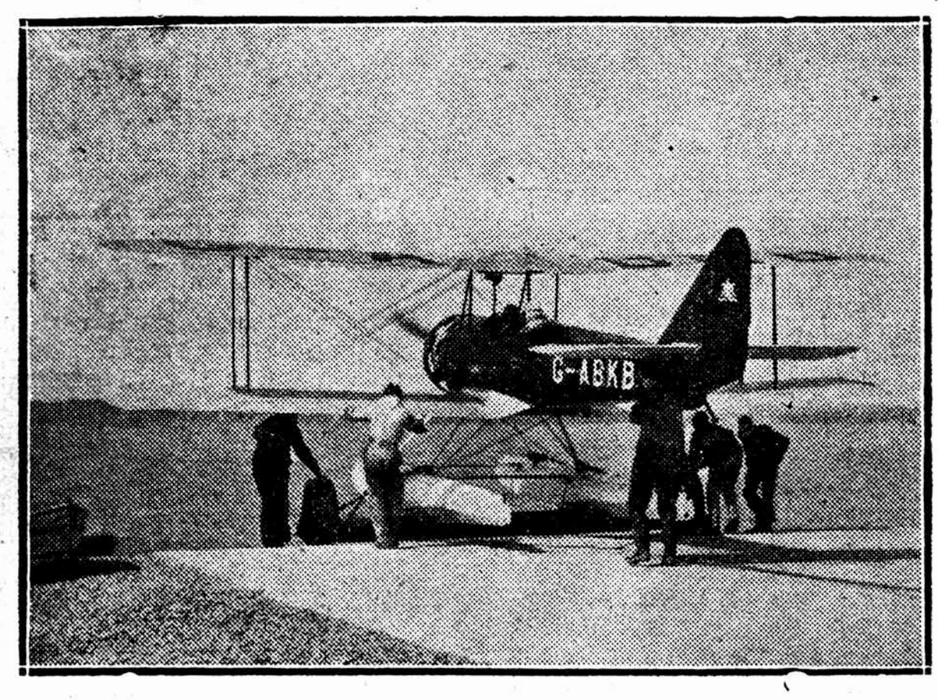
	hours.
Avro Tutor—Preliminary and advanced dual and solo	56
Complete blind flying course	9
Avro Trainer—Dual and solo	20
Atlas—Dual and solo	30
Siskin Fighter—Dual and solo	15
	130

A comprehensive training in technical subjects will include the following:—navigation, meteorology, engines, rigging, airmanship, theory of flight, armament, air photography, wireless and signals.

FEES.

Periodical examinations are held and students are expected to attain a satisfactory standard. A. S. T. certificates are issued to those whose flying comes up to the required standard and who obtain

(Continued from page 10.)



Going down the Slipway.

the requisite percentage of marks in the final technical examinations. The fee for this course, including all flying and ground instruction, is £1,000.

For an additional fee of £200 students can include a complete seaplane course on the sea Tutor (as used in the R.A.F.) and the Cutty Sark amphibian (two 7-cylinder Genet engines).

The fees for other courses range from £45 for the blind flying course to £1,111 for the course for 'ab initio' candidates wishing to take up aviation as a profession which lasts for three years. There are at the moment no qualifications for entrance required although no pupils are accepted under seventeen years of age and those taking the three years' course must produce proof of education up to matriculation or school-leaving certificate standard. Women are not usually accepted but a few who have required special courses have passed through the school.

GROUND INSTRUCTION.

The organization of the ground subjects, which are one of the most prominent features of the training at Hamble, is under the control of the chief ground instructor. He has twelve other instructors as well as the assistance of the flying instructors who lecture on their own specialist subjects. Great care is taken to see that pupils have a good knowledge of the ground subjects before they take the air, as not only is time saved but the pupils obtain greater advantages from their air instruction. The subjects covered range from airmanship to basic mathematics and from international legislation to commercial practice, and include such subjects as wireless, aerial photography and armaments. All sections are equipped with the most modern and up-to-date apparatus, the wireless section, for example, including a Marconi A. D. 35A direction finding apparatus, and Marconi A.D.6M and A.D.41/42 type transmitters and receivers. Complete ground stations for medium and short waves are also provided. Training is most thorough and in the case of this section experience is obtained both in the air and on the ground, transmitting and receiving up to a maximum range of 300 miles; the course lasts eight months and does not presuppose any previous electrical knowledge.

All students joining the school must be medically fit to undergo flying training. A medical officer is available for personal attention or for any examinations required for flying licences. A measure of discipline is enforced but is by no means irksome, and the right is reserved to discontinue the training of a student who in any way is deemed unsuitable. The working hours are from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and from 9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays, whilst the vacation for students taking the long courses are approximately a fortnight in August and a fortnight at Christmas.

At the moment there are fifty-seven bedrooms, all of which are occupied, and even so some of the instructores and students are forced to live elsewhere. Arrangements have consequently been made to extend the accommodation to include eighty bedrooms and the work is now in progress. The mess, comprising dining room, billiard room, library, writing room and lounge, is run on service lines. There is also a garage for students' cars, whilst those possessing their own aircraft can house them in the school hangar for a very low charge. Charges for messing are additional to those payable for the courses. Great attention is paid to physical fitness, and many organized games are catered for. Two hard tennis courts, an open-air swimming pool, and a fully equipped gymnasium are available besides the two squash racquets courts and the miniature rifle range already mentioned. The school also has its own yacht club whilst the football, hockey and cricket teams are well-known in Hampshire.

The whole of the arrangements have been so contrived that everybody works under the best possible supervision, and the results show that the methods adopted are good; every pupil taking the long course having obtained employment immediately on leaving. During the time the school has been open much experience in teaching has been added to the already extensive knowledge of the staff, and the courses are constantly being reviewed to ensure that they are kept up to date.

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BOMBAY BARODA MADRAS

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

First lawyer (being interrupted): "I will speak as long as I please!"

Second lawyer (who interrupted him): "But you no longer please.!"

A Scot and a minister were in a train together travelling through a lovely part of Scotland. Beautiful scenery—mountains, dales, rivers, and all the glories of nature. When passing a grand mountain they saw a huge advertisement for So-and-So's whisky.

The Scot gave a snort of disgust. The minister leaned forward and said: "I'm glad to see, sir, that you agree with me, that they should not be allowed to desecrate the beauties of nature by advertisement."

"It's no' that, sir" said the Scot bitterly, "it's rotten whusky."

On a certain Sunday there was christening of babies at the morning service. At the dinner table that day a family was discussing the service, and father and mother said they liked it. The son said that he also liked it.

When asked what he liked best about the service he replied, "The launching of the babies."

The customer gave the impression of one bowed down with care as he sorrowfully watched the butcher cut off a pound of steak.

"Are you sure it's tender?" he asked at length.

"Tender?" was the reply. "I should just think so. Why, it's as tender as a woman's heart."

"In that case, said the sad one, hurriedly "I'll take a pound of sausages instead."

A man was stroling down the main street of the town, holding a large dog by a leash, when he met a friend. The talk turned from one thing to another, and at last the discussion turned on the merits of the dog.

"Yes," said the owner, "that dog can smell a bird a mile away."

"Indeed!" said his friend, incredulously.

He glanced at the dog and was surprised to see the animal sniffing nervously.

"That dog acts as if a bird were under his nose, and there isn't a bird anywhere near," he said.

The owner looked perplexed.

Upon seeing some other men in conversation, he approached one of them and inquired, "Pardon me, sir, but have you a bird in your pocket?"

"No", answered the man.

The owner of the dog was puzzled, but, after a few moments of deep thought ,he said, "Excuse me, but what is your name?"

"Partridge."

"Ah!" exclaimed the owner to his friend, "that explains it."

Dear Old Lady (to her grandson, who has taken her to see a football match)—"Why is that man leaving the field, Freeddy?"

Freddy—He's been sent off for a foul.

Elderly Lady—My goodness, one fowl won't go far between 22 men.

The old man went up to a bookstall and asked the attendant "Can you let me have a copy of the 'Daily Roarer' for a week back?"

"Certainly," said the attendant. "But don't you hink a mustard plaster would be better if it is really troublesome?"

"Ah," sighed the serious-faced passenger, "how little we know of the future and what it has in store for us."

"That's true," responded the other occupant of the compartment.

"Little did I think when, some 30 years ago, I varved my initials on the desk in the old country school that I would some day grow up and fail to become famous."

Squire—So I hear you've married, George.

Ould Garge (who has astonished the village by getting married) —Ay, zur. I always vowed I'd ne'er wed till I'd a reg'lar income, week in, week out.

Squire—Indeed, George, and so you've got it at last.

Ould Garge—Ay, zur. I started drawin' me old-age pension last Friday.

The negro who worked as an extra at one of the Hollywood studios was called upon in the filming of a scene purporting to show an African jungle to enter a camouflaged cage containing a performing lion. The prospect did not appeal to the candidate. He demurred at it.

"What's the matter with you?" said the assistant director. "That lion's not going to hurt you. That lion was brought up on milk."

"So wuz I brung up on milk," said the unhappy darky, "but I eats meat once in awhile now."

The new maid was full of her own importance. She had worked on the Continent and felt superior to the other servants.

One day she was telling "below stairs" some of her experiences.

"How do the foreign dishes compare with English ones?" asked one of her audience.

"Oh," replied the maid airily, "they break just the same."

'All the mechanical toys you make seem to be very successful" said the visitor.

"Yes," said the inventor. "I've only had one failure."

"What was the matter with it?" asked the visitor.

Too life-like. It was a toy tramp, and it wouldn't work!" came the reply.

"How long have they been married?"

"About five years."

"Did she make him a good wife?"

"No, but she made him an awfully good husband."

"Mr. Smith," a man asked his tailor "how is it you have not called on me for my account?"

"Oh, I never ask a gentleman for money."

"Indeed. How, then, do you get on if he doesn't pay?"

"Why," replied the tailor hesitating, "after a certain time I conclude he is not a gentleman, and then I ask him."

A certain writer, who spent six months and twenty-four hours a year out of England to avoid British income, tax, told a friend he was working on a novel with a strong religious theme which might begin a new religious revival. Then he added:

"By the way, don't say anything in your paper about seeing me. I'm forty-eight hours ahead of my time for coming back to England."

The men whose job it was to make the Irish peace after the "trouble" and launch the Free State had their work cut out.

Thereby hangs a tale, to this effect: There were moments when the conference with Mr. Lloyd George nearly broke down; but one night, when all seemed over Lord Birkenhead, who was dining with Michael Collins, telephoned that they had reached a formula. The pair arrived in a state of enthusiasm and exuberance.

"Tell them the formula," said Birkenhead.

"Bedad," said Michael, "it's slipped me moind—you tell them."

Birkenhead scratched his head.

"By gad," he exclaimed. "It's slipped mine, too."

In such an atmosphere peace was made.

A young man who had got his degree had been looking around successively for a position, for employment, and for a job. Entering an office, he asked to see the manager, and while waiting he said to the office-boy:—

"Do you suppose there is any opening here for a university graduate?"

"Well, there will be," was the reply, "if de boss don't raise me salary to ten shillings a week by tomorrer."

A lecturer, expatiating on the nature of man, remarked that one point of distinction between human beings and the lower animals consisted in capacity for progress.

"Man," he exclaimed, is a progressive being, other creatures are stationary. Take for example the ass. Always and everywhere it is the same creature. You have never seen, and you never will see, a more perfect ass than you see at the present moment."

The visitor was looking round the settlement in Mexico.

"What's this big log-cabin here?" he asked a local man.

"That's our club," said the other, chewing. "We've got a new treasurer—the last was a swindler."

"So you sacked him?" asked the visitor.

"Wal," replied the other, pointing to a tree, "no—we suspended him!"

The chief examiner was looking through the papers that had been examined by his assistants. One of them puzzled him. He sent for the assistant who had marked the paper.

"How did you come to give this man 101 per cent?" he said. "Don't you know that nothing can be more perfect than 100 per cent?"

The new assistant smiled blandly.

"Yes; but this man answered one question we didn't ask!"

A youngster asked his father how wars began.

"Well,' said his father, "suppose America quarrelled with England, and—"

"But," interrupted the mother, "America must not quarrel with England."

"I know, he answered, "but I am taking a hypothetical instance."

"You are misleading the child" said mother.

"No, I am not, not," he answered. "Yes, you are."

"I tell you I am not! It's outrageous—"

"All right, dad," said the boy. "Don't get excited. I think I know how wars begin."

"Mary", he said, "the way bills keep puling up is scandalous. I'm spending more than I can make. We've got to cut expenses to the bone—both of us—if we expect to make ends meet at the end of the year. We've got to make personal sacrifices, starting with the little things and going up all the line. Now, what would you suggest?"

Mrs. Slocum ponders a moment.

"I'll tell you how we'll begin," she says brightly. "Hereafter you can shave yourself—and I'll cut your hair."

The skipper and the engineer were arguing. The latter said that steering a ship was much easier than looking after the engines, and the captain said looking after the engines was child's play compared with steering They decided to settle the argument by changing places.

After ten minutes the captain had to admit he was beaten.

"Mac," he shouted, "I can't get the engines to start!"

"That's all right," replied the engineer, "ye needna bother—we're aground."

QUICK PRESCRIPTION!
DOCTOR, I'M GETTING FATTER DAY BY DAY. WHAT DO YOU PRESCRIBE?
DIET
AND MY HAIR IS TURNING GREY EVERY DAY
DYE IT!

Congress Should Give Definite Lead

B. P. C. C. PASSES RESOLUTION TO DECIDE ISSUE, TO REMOVE MISUNDERSTANDING

No Multiple Constituencies For City's Congress Wards

A resolution recommending to the All-India Congress Committee to declare that Congress does not comtemplate alliance with the rightist parties in the country, either for running the next elections to the Legislatures or for forming Ministries, was dropped for want of a seconder, at the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, held at the Congress House, on Saturday evening.

WANTED DEFINITE LEAD.

The Committee also passed a resolution requesting the All-India Congress Committee to give a definite lead to the country as to the Congress attitude towards the Constitutional Reforms.

APPEAL FOR ENROLMENT

The Committee appeals to all those in the city, who are qualified to vote under the New Constitution, to get their names registered under the Electoral Rolls.

Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman was in the chair.

After the minutes were read, three members were elected to the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, due to the vacancies created by three members not complying with the required rule regarding attendance. The following three were elected. Dr. Bhasker Patel; Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Mr. Gulabdas Broker.

COMBINATION OF WARDS

Mr. S. K. Patil moved that B.P. C.C. was of opinion that it was not possible to combine the wards to form a constituency as was required under the New Congress Constitution Article III Clause 3.

Article III Clause 3 of the constitution says that wherever possible multiple constituencies of not less than five, nor more than 10, be created in case of a town, where there is a population of more than 10,000.

The proposition of Mr. Patil was supported by Messrs Iswarbhai Patel, Athley, Jamnadas Dawaraka das, K. M. Munshi and P. R. Lele, while it was opposed by Messrs. Meherally and K. D. Merchant.

The contention of those who were for the resolution was that in a city like Bombay, where there were seven Wards, which have been in existence for such a long time, the creation of multiple constituencies would hamper the work of the Congress. For the last so many years the Wards had been separate entities, for civic as well as Congress activities; and district associations had sprung up around each of the ward Congress organisation during the Movements of 1930 to 1934, resulting in closer bond between workers and Congressmen. Besides the distance between the different Wards would, to a very great extent, come in the way of holding elections. Even if multiple constituencies had to be created, the A. B. and E Wards had to combine together to make one constituency, looking to the number of Congressmen that had been enrolled in these Wards.

OPPOSITION'S VIEWPOINT

Those who opposed the move said that when the new Constitution was on the anvil, it had been made clear that such Constituencies were being created to safeguard the position of the minorities like the Socialists. Mahatma Gandhi had stated that those minorities who commanded the support of at least twenty per cent of the electorate, should get a seat and that was made feasible by the creation of multiple constituencies.

The resolution was, however, carried, with seven members voting against.

Mr. S.K. Patil then moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. P. R. Lele and passed unanimously without any discussion or speeches:

B.P.C.C. recommends to the Working Committee that it should issue complete instructions to the Provincial Committees regarding Congress propaganda for enrolling the largest possible number of voters qualified to vote at the ensuing elections to the Provincial Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE ELECTORAL ROLL

Mr. P. R. Lele then moved the following resolution:—

The B. P. C. C. appeals to all those Citizens of Bombay who are so qualified to get their names placed on the electoral rolls that are being prepared by the Government of Bombay for the Provincial Legislative Elections.

Sjt. P. R. Lele proposed.

Mr S. K. Patil seconded the resolution.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi suggested an amendment to the effect that the B. P. C. C. Council should take immediate necessary action to see that the largest possible number of voters registered their names.

The amendment was accepted by the mover and the amended resolution was passed without discussion.

CONGRESS AND REFORMS

Mr. P. R. Lele then moved the following resolution:—

(1) The B. P. C. C thinks that in view of the conflicting opinions, reports and propaganda which are causing confusion in the minds of the people, it is necessary for the A. I. C. C. to give a definite lead to the people as to the Congress attitude towards the Constitutional Reforms with special reference to the autonomous Provincial Governments.

The mover said that a good deal of confusion was being created in the minds of the people as to the attitude of the Congress towards the forthcoming reforms. Newspapers had been writing a good deal on the question. It was necessary that the A. I. C. C. and the Working Committee should consider the question and give a definite lead. Several conflicting views on the subject were expressed by well-known Congress leaders whose opinions counted, in spite of the mild warning of the Congress President. It was not possible some time ago to give a definite opinion on the Reforms, as it was not known what form it would take. Now it has passed through the Committee Stage in the House of Lords, and the speaker believed that there would be no further changes in it. It was, hence necessary that the Congress should consider whether the Reforms were acceptable to the Congress or not.

Mr. S K. Patil seconded the resolution which was carried.

Mr. P. R. Lele then moved the following resolution:—

CONGRESS AGAINST ALLIANCE

(4) The B. P. C. C. recommends to the A. I. C. C. to declare to the country that the Congress will not contemplate any alliance with the Rightist Parties in the country either for running the next elections to the Legislatures or for forming Ministries in case the Congress decides in favour of capturng seats of power and prestige.

In moving the resolution Mr. Lele said that there seemed to be a move on the part of some Congressmen to co-operate with the Rightists, like the Liberals. Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya, a member of the Working Committee is stated to have said that if the Liberals come one step, Congressmen would take several steps in meeting the Liberals. This statement had not been contradicted, though the speaker had sent a cutting of his alleged statement to Dr. Pattabi.

RESOLUTION DROPPED

The resolution had to be dropped for want of a seconder, while the Socialist members were thinking of moving an amendment to the resolution.

A resolution asking for the starting of a Fund in aid of the families of the Satyagrahi Volunteers, who had died during the last two Civil Disobedience Movements was lost by a majority.

Mr Meherally asked permission to move a resolution not on the agenda asking for the convening of a Bombay Provincial Political Conference in October to consider important political subject.

The Chairman withheld permission as he thought it was a controversial and important subject which ought to be considered carefully at a later stage.

Permission for another resolution also not on the agenda about the Government action against the Trade Union leaders. like Messrs Ruiker, Nimbkar and Sheik, was also not granted and its consideration was postponed, and the meeting terminated.

"Patched-Up Measure To Tide Over Crisis"

MAIN OBJECT FULFILLED: NEED OF LEGISLATURE'S SANCTION PROVED, SAYS NARIMAN

Hopes Government Will Not Forget Lesson And Pay More Heed To Public Protests

"This is merely a patched-up measure to tide over the impending crisis, and the public must keep up the agitation to compel the Government to redeem its pledge. We may hope that the Government will not easily and quickly forget this lesson, and in future pay more attention to public protests and not consider themselves and the Crown Officials as always perfect and infallible."

CLARIFYING THE ISSUE

So said Mr. Kurshed F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay when interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative regarding the Motor Vehicles Act Amendment Bill which was passed by the Bombay Legislative Council.

He added: "In addition to the clarification of the constitutional position, if that much belated wisdom comes to the Government, the object and purpose of this fight will be amply justified."

OBJECT FULFILLED

In the course of the interview, Mr. K. F. Nariman stated: "So far as the main object of the Test Case was concerned, I think that object was fulfilled as soon as the Government withdrew the prosecution, and agreed to bring in a Bill before the Legislature, because I had made it clear from the very beginning that the fundamental and constitutional issue involved in the case was whether the local Executive Government can, without the sanction of the Legislature, raise revenue for provincial purposes by abusing the rule-making power under the local Act, and by merely describing the process as "fees", instead of calling them as taxes. The position was sought to be maintained till the last by the eminent counsel, Mr. Velinker, who even quoted old India Council Act and the House of Lords' ruling in support of that contention. If that contention had been upheld, then the present constitution would have certainly collapsed and the present legislature would have been reduced to a greater farce, even than what it is today."

GOVT. SEE THEIR MISTAKE.

"I have no doubt", continued Mr. Nariman, "in my mind about the legal or constitutional position, and if the case had been permitted to go before the highest tribunal, that position would have been upheld. But the Government for once, though rather late, correctly gauged the seriousness of the situation and took early steps to prevent the crisis. The doleful and pathetic picture given by the Home Member, of the impending financial crash was not at all exaggerated. The only loophole for the Government to escape from this acute situation was to introduce this amendment Bill even by straining the existing rules and constitution. Being conscious of their position, it was more a pleading for mercy than contending for rights.

The Motor Taxation Bill could not be brought before the Council for six months from the date it was thrown out in Bombay. If in the meantime these precautionary and safeguarding measures were not taken. Government certainly would not have recovered the fees falling due in August next, but on the contrary would have been flooded with claims for recovery of amounts up to the extent of 60 lakhs. Driven to this corner, they have given an assurance before the open House that they would reconsider the whole situation at the October Session of the Council and revise the schedule of the Registration and License fees.

"PATCHED-UP MEASURE"

Thus this is merely a patched-up measure to tide over the impending crisis. The public must keep up the agitation to compel the Government to redeem its pledge. I need not refer to certain mis-statements made by Government members regarding the situation, during the course of the debate, but we may hope that they will not easily and quickly forget this lesson and in future pay more heed to public protests and not consider themselves and Crown officers as always perfect and infallible. In addition to the clarification of the Constitutional Position, if that much belated wisdom comes to the Government the object and purpose of this fight will be amply justified.

IF CONGRESS SAYS "NO"?

Democratic Swarajist Plans To Form All India Party

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 20.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was, it is understood, in conclave with Mr. N. C. Kelkar yesterday. Discussion it is reported centred round the future of the Democratic Swarajya Party. Fears, it is learnt, are entertained that the Congress Cabinet may turn down the Democratic Swaraj Party's proposal to accept them in the Congress fold on the ground of opposition tendered by this party to be Congress candidates in the last Assembly elections.

Further, it is understood that plans were discussed in yesterday's talk about starting a new All-India party under the leadership of Messrs. Aney and Kelkar. Democratic as also Nationalist party will be merged in this proposed party which will co-operate with the Congress on all possible issues.

BIHAR TO ACCEPT OFFICES?

Congress Leaders' Informal Meeting

PATNA, July 20.

At an informal meeting of the Bihar Congress leaders in the presence of Babu Rajendra Prasad, the acceptance of office under the new constitution was approved, but there is sharp difference as to the method to be adopted.—United Press.

CONGRESS CABINET INVITATIONS

PATNA, July 20.

It is reliably understood that besides Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Dr. Khan Sahib, Pt. Govindballabh Pant and Mr. Satyamurti also have been invited to attend the Congress Working Committee at Wardha. by Babu Rajendra Prasad.—United Press.

Hyderabad Weekly Asked To Deposit Security

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 20.

It is learnt that the "Chand", a weekly of Hyderabad, has been served with a notice asking to deposit Rs. 1,000 with the Government.

It is reported that an objectionable article in the issue of 15th May had appeared in the said paper which was taken exception to by the authorities. The money is to be deposited before the 23rd of this month.—United Press.

FRESH NOTICE ON KARACHI EDITOR

KARACHI, July 20.

It is understood that a fresh notice has been served on the "Sansar Samachar", a local vernacular daily, asking the Editor to abstain from publishing anything related to Nathuram or Abdul Quyam and the incidents connected with them.

The notice has been issued by the Additional District Magistrate under Section 142 Cr. P. C. and will remain in force for the next two months.—United Press.

Kabul, July 20.—The telephone line between Badakistan and Khanabad is reported to be nearly complete.—United Press.

Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of the High Court, who returned to Bombay on Thursday, snapped at the Mole Station with Lady Beaumont. On the expiry of his three months' leave, His Lordship resumed charge of his office on Friday and sat on the Appellate Side.

New Outlook And Tendencies In Art

Art League Exhibition

(By Our Art Critic)

For those unaccustomed to enjoy or estimate art except along stereotyped lines, the new outlook and tendencies in art observable in the exhibition arranged at Blavatsky Lodge by the Universal Arts League—in aid of the Quetta Relief Fund—would be a pleasant, if inconvenient surprise. Fortunately, they will not be, one may hope, in the unenviable position of the writers in London—some of them art critics—who know a good thing when they see it but try to explain it away or apologise for their unorthodox enthusiasm or insight. Some of these exhibits which created, by sheer force of their artistic quality, the desire amongst the exponents of art in London to cultivate a new approach to Indian art may be seen in this exhibition. Art in India is not of the past. It is not an antiquarian bauble. And, it is no longer literary or "philosophic" tutelage. The vitality of the growing tendencies in art may be seen clearly manifest in such paintings "Shri Krishna Janma," "Shine Again," or "Bhakta Haridas" of Syt. J. M. Ahivasi, "Already Day", "Yovana" of Syt. Y. K. Shukla, "Narsinha Mehta" by Srimati C. H. Dallas, "Love Amidst Ruins" by Syt. Dhopeshwarkar, "Bride," by Kanu Subedar, "Kathiawadi Shepherdess" by Kumari S. Dave, "Travellers" by Syt. Ghani, "Fordadi" by Sjt. J. R. Hor, "Pets" by Kumari Khareghat, "Poverty" by N. J. Mehta, "Garudi Dance" and "Bird Seller" by Kumari Aloo Mukadam, "Royal Bath" by Kumari N. B. Motiwala, "Manthan" by Y. D. Merchant, "Oil Sketch" by Syt. B. J. Patel, "A Messenger" by Kumari Rajadhyax "Truent" by Syt. K. J. Sheth, "Hunting Scene" by Syt. Shah, "Prahlad" by Kumari F. Shroff, "Vipra-Labdha" and "Jaksha" by J. R. Sampat, "Playing Houses" by Syt. B. Smarth, "Noon-Day Rest" by Syt. Y. Dhala, "Flame of Love" by Kumari Angelo Trindade. Similar tendencies of growth may be seen in the landscapes—"Chendola Talev" by Syt. Y. K. Shukla, "On the Way to Ajanta" by Syt. Ahivasi, "Roofs at Nasik" by Syt. Morar Sampat, "Humble Abodes" and "Bridge" by Syt. Ansud, "Dal Lake" by S. Fernandes, "Hanuman Ghat," by Syt. J. P. Thakkar, "Village Life" by K. P. Rane, "Lime-Kiln" by Syt. R. Batra.

WORTH MORE THAN ONE VISIT.

The sculptural reliefs of Syt. Pansare, meant to decorate a new building in Fort, entitled "Industry" and "Insurance" indicative of the architectural needs of the times and the "Philosophic Fakir" and "Labour" by Kumari Madri Desai indicative of a new search for plastic values and composition from daily incidents of life mark the signs of progress similar to those seen in the collection of paintings.

Two decorative pillow cushions by Mrs. Kharegat and the photographs of the Camera Class conducted by Syt. M. Desai of the Universal Arts League are also noteworthy.

I must not leave out the work of young promising artists like Syt. Trivedi whose "Under the Champak Tree" and "Village Maid" and the delicious little comment on school life entitled "Truants" by Syt. K. J. Sheth and the equally attractive burlesque by Kumari Aloo Mucadam, the touching cottage interior in "Poverty" by N. J. Mehta, the refinement in "Prahlad" by Kumari Shroff or in Syt. Y. D. Merchant's "Manthan" or in 'Vasantika" by M. Bhatt which suggest the continuity of the freshness of outlook initiated denote by such celebrated artists as Syts. Ahivasi, F. K. Shukla, Dhopeshwarkar, or Fernandes.

The museum of the School of Art has been enriched by the purchase of "Vipra-Labdha" by late Syt. J. R. Sampat.

This exhibition is worth more than one visit because it helps more than one cause. It helps and this is more urgent at the moment—the Quetta Relief Fund. It will remain open till the 23rd instant. To-day it will be open from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON

Budge Of United States Beats Henkel Of Germany

WIMBLEDON, July 20.

In the inter-zone final Davis Cup, Budge (United States) beat Henkel (Germany) 7/5, 11/9, 6/3, 6/1.—Reuter's Special.

KAMALA NEHRU'S HEALTH

BERLIN, July 20.

Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru is recovering from a slight set-back after the operation at a sanatorium at Badenweiler. She is able to be up a few hours daily.—Reuter.

HYDERABAD TEMPLE SENSATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 20.

It is learnt the idols of Vinayaka, Ishvera, Parvathi and Nagasarpam are missing from the temple of Zamisthanpoora, Hyderabad.

No idol is left in the temple for Hindu public to offer worship.

Great sensation prevails.

SIR C. RHODES INVESTED WITH K. C. I. E.

WIMBLEDON, July 20.

His Majesty has invested Sir Campbell Rhodes with K.C.I.E.—Reuter's Special.

GAEKWAR'S JUBILEE

Rural Life Exhibition To Be Held

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, July 18.

It has been proposed to hold an exhibition of Rural Life during the Gaekwar's Jubilee celebrations when social reform, co-operation, agriculture, sanitation and other statistics will form the feature of demonstrations. Twenty villages adjoining Baroda City have been selected for the purpose and instructions regarding (1) cleanliness, (2) education, (3) co-operation and other matters have been issued to make these villages ideal ones for inculcating the principles of rural reconstruction.

Recently a meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Manilal Uanarati, when the details were discussed before the representatives of this score of villages.

REORIENTATION OF CO-OPS. IN U. P.

Better-Living Societies Make Good Headway

LUCKNOW, July 18.

The re-orientation of the co-operative movement and widening of its scope in recent years as a result of the growth of Better-Living Societies in villages, are revealed in the Report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, United Provinces, for 1933-34. There are at present 481 Better-Living and Better-Farming Societies in addition to a large number of credit societies, which have taken up this work in the province.

Concluding the Registrar says "Though the intelligentsia appear to have lost their earlier enthusiasm, for co-operation, it is hoped that with the re-orientation of the method now adopted, a large volume of unmobilised patriotism will be brought within the co-operative fold."—United Press

CASTE HINDUS THREATEN HARIJANS

Charge Of Black Magic Levelled At Them

AHMEDABAD, July 19.

Tension between the Harijans and Caste Hindus is reported from Nari a village in Kathiawar. It appears that a cattle epidemic is prevailing there and this is ascribed by the Caste Hindus to black magic practised by the Harijans. The caste Hindus are reported to have threatened the Harijans with violence. One cowherd is said to have proceeded to the Harijan quarters asking them to cure his animals on pain of being beaten severely. The matter has been reported to the village panchayat whose president has asked the Caste Hindus not to harass the Harijans.—A P.

LATE ENGINEER NICHOLSON

Punjab Secretariat Closes As Mark Of Respect

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

The Punjab Government Secretariat Offices were closed to-day as a mark of respect to Mr. Nicholson, Secretary, Irrigation Department, who died to-day. The funeral was largely attended, among others, by Mr. P. Marsden, Sir Bernard Darley, Mr. B. H. Dobson, Mr. B. M. Staig, Mr. F. [illegible] Bourne, and Mr. H. R. Stewart. The Bishop of Lahore officiated.—A.P.

Big Hydro-Electric Project For Travancore

Rs. 35 LAKHS PROVIDED IN BUDGET

TRIVANDRUM, July 18.

The Travancore State Budget for 1935 was introduced this morning at a joint sitting of the Upper and the Lower Houses of Travancore Legislature under the Presidentship of Sir Muhammad Habibullah, the Dewan. The Finance Secretary in introducing the budget said that the revenue for the forthcoming year was estimated at 242.16 lakhs and the expenditure at 249.12 lakhs leaving a deficit of 6.96 lakhs. The deficit was not due to any abnormal expansion of a Government Department or any large increase in the recurring and ordinary expenditure. Besides providing for the usual normal expansion of Government Departments, provision will be made in the next year's budget for military works in connection with the reorganisation of State Military forces, 3 lakhs, for the construction of the Council Chamber, 2 lakhs, for Trivandrum town planning scheme 1.5 lakhs, leaving aside such special items, next year's ordinary transactions are expected to end in a revenue surplus of about four lakhs. Including capital transactions the Government account balance will stand at the end of the next year at nearly 91 lakhs or including general reserve at 151.5 lakhs.

CAPITAL PROGRAMME.

Amongst features of the next year's capital programme is the expenditure of 35 lakhs on Pallivasal Hydro-Electric project which is expected to be completed about the middle of the next year. Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the project during the current year and the total outlay so far has been 26.5 lakhs.

Commercial undertakings, namely, rubber factory and the proposed clay refining factory at Trivandrum absorb nearly 4 lakhs while 7 lakhs are allotted for the Trivandrum town planning scheme including 1.5 lakhs mentioned earlier and nearly 11 lakhs for the Trivandrum drainage and water works schemes. The total cost of Trivandrum drainage scheme is 30 lakhs but it is proposed to work it out in easy stages over a period of four or five years.

WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES.

The water supply schemes for Nagercoil, Shencottah and Allepey are estimated to cost 25 lakhs, but 2.5 lakhs are allotted for all the three schemes together next year. Government also propose to work out a comprehensive scheme for the installation of telephone, connecting Nagercoil in South Travancore through Trivandrum and Quilon with Alleppey thus connecting them with the Indian trunk line. Pallivasal telephone line will also be extended for the use of public. There will be in all 285 miles of lines at an estimated cost of nearly 4.5 lakhs. Provision for the next year on this head, however, is only 1.5 lakhs.

BORROWED FUNDS.

The Government state in this connection that so far as possible capital expenditure will hereafter be met from borrowed funds on the principle that as these undertakings benefit the posterity also, they should take a proportionate share in the liquidation of such debts. Separate reserve funds will be kept for each separate capital undertaking taken up hereafter. If indeed, the Government should actually decide to float a loan to find funds for Pallivasal and other schemes, which they propose to take up next year, a provision by way of sinking fund will also be made for them.

REVENUE EXPENDITURES.

Schemes under expenditure charged to revenue include a state library system, inauguration of courses in industrial arts of wood, glass and metal in high schools, establishment of a board of agricultural, reorganisation, of fisheries as a branch of the agricultural department, installation, as experimental measure, of a cold storage plant at Trivandrum for fish preservation. Ten thousand rupees were allotted for the amelioration of the condition of Depressed Classes. New trade subagencies at Calcutta, Poona and Ahmedabad were provided for in addition to the existing trade agent and sales depot at Bombay. Organisation of a Specialist's Cadre in the medical department and establishment of a tuberculosis hospital at Nagercoil is also included in the budget.

Reviewed figures for the current year show a revenue of 233.44 lakhs and expenditure of 232.95 lakhs, leaving surplus of .49 lakhs against the estimated surplus of 2.95 lakhs.

BOMBAY PORT FREE FROM EPIDEMIC

Vaccination Restrictions Removed

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Port of Bombay having been declared by the Health Board on 13th July 1935 to be no longer infected with Epidemic Smallpox, all restrictions placed by the Port Health Department upon ships calling at this Port are removed in so far as visitors to such ships are concerned and in respect of through-passengers landing therefrom for a few hours in Bombay.

All persons habitually visiting such ships,—Managers of Companies, Firms, etc.—are, however advised carefully to preserve their vaccination records, certificates, etc from loss or destruction,—as such epidemics in this Port appear to occur every two or three years so that records acquired during the epidemic just ended may still be valid for use on the next occasion.

PASSENGERS TO AFRICA.

Passengers proceeding to East and South African ports will,—unless they bear definite scars of a previous attack of Smallpox,—still be required at medical inspection and embarkation to produce countersigned certificates proving vaccination not less than 12 days and not more than three years prior to the date of embarkation,—in accordance with the requirements of the Governments of African Territories.

WARNING AGAINST INCONVENIENCE.

Passengers proceeding to the Persian Gulf.—European,—or Far Eastern ports will similarly be well-advised to provide themselves with countersigned certificates proving vaccination within the past three years,—for, though no compulsion is at present in force in this respect, it is possible that such Overseas ports may shortly follow the lead of African Governments in insisting on such recent vaccination whether this Port is infected or not,—so that inconvenience on landing at Overseas ports may at any time be experienced by passengers not in possession of such certificates,—and such inconvenience will certainly be incurred in the case of passengers in whose ships a case of Smallpox occurs after departure from Bombay unless they can produce the required certificates or show recent marks of vaccination.

BRITISH OFFICER TO SUPERVISE

Salvaging Will Be Done As Carefully As Possible

QUETTA, July 19.

It is understood that when salvage actually begins ample notice will be given to property owners to enable them to be present while the ruins of their houses and shops are actually excavated and take away with them all movable property of value.

Salvaging will be done actually under their eyes, under the supervision of a British officer, who will ensure that the work should be done as carefully as possible so as to reduce chances of further damage to property. Property taken out of each house will be accumulated in separate heaps, in case of any dispute regarding the ownership of property which might have fallen in an adjacent house, as all houses have fallen one upon another, the question of ownership, as far as possible, will be decided on the spot according to evidence adduced from the disputants themselves. In the case of indigent property owners, free railway passes will be given. Every property owner will have to be identified by a committee of persons previously living in their ward or some respectable persons.—A. P.

SILK MERCHANTS' 'QUAKE FUND

In the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund started by the Silk Merchants' Association the sum of Rs. 375 has been donated by the Bombay Hosiery Merchants' Association. Adding this amount to the previous sum of Rs. 42,881 makes the total amount of Rs. 43,256.

MUNICIPALITIES IN BARODA

Satisfactory Financial Condition During 1933-34

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, July 17.

Naibdewan Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, receiving the report on the working of Municipalities in the State for the year 1933-34, states that there are 31 "B" class municipalities. The average attendance of the members to the meetings was 62 per cent, the highest being at Makarpura, viz., 100 per cent and the lowest at Dwarka, viz., 40 per cent. The income of these bodies during the year was Rs. 339,212 as against Rs. 308,150 in the preceding year.

The incidence of taxation per head of population comes to an average of Rs. 1-5-4 in Baroda district, Re 1-2-1 in Mehsana district, Re 0-12-6 in Amreli and Re. 0-12-10 in Okhamandal. The minimum is Re. 0-7-11 at Damnagar and the maximum is Rs. 2-3-5 at Sojibra.

The financial condition of the municipality is declared to be satisfactory.

There were eleven "A" class municipalities. The Petlad municipality has a very poor attendance, it being only 51 per cent. The main sources of income of these institutions are octroi, tolls and house tax. The Mehesena District Municipality solely rely on octroi for their duty.

Referring to expenditure, the report states that Pattan, Petlad, Amreli, Dabhoi and Gandevi spend 5.7; 7.6; 8.9; 13.4; and 13.5 per cent on establishment.

Sardar Bhasaheb of Kerwada has been elected Chairman of the Broach Districa School Board.

VIGOROUS MONSOON IN GUJARAT

Current Expected To Strengthen In North Deccan

POONA, July 20.

The depression in the north-west angle of the Bay of Bengal persists there with its centre between Sandheads and Chandbali. It has caused vigorous monsoon in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West Central India, East Rajputana and Gujarat. The monsoon is also active in Assam and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India, East Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Gujarat and Konkan and local in Assam, Bengal, West United Provinces, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, West Rajputana, Malabar and North Madras Coast while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, East United Provinces, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—

Tavoy three inches; Amherst, Akyab and Myitkyina one and a half; Rangoon, Gwa and Kyaukpyu one; Chandbali ten; Hazaribagh four; Sibsagar three; Ranchi two; Gauhati, Sambalpur and Daltonganj one and a half; Cuttack and Bogra one; Gorakhpur and Indore one; Surat four; Jhalrapatan, Veraval, Ajmer, Rajkot three; Baroda, Dohad and Mount Abu two; Dalhousie and Udaipur one; Mahabaleshwar and Khandala three and Bombay and Ratnagiri one.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will decrease but continue to be widespread in East Rajputana and increase in Central India, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, Orissa and Burma and extend in East United Provinces. The monsoon will continue strong in Gujarat and strengthen in Konkan and North Deccan.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:

Locally heavy rain will occur in Gujarat, Chota Nagpur and Orissa during the next 36 hours, and extend in Central Provinces, Central India, Konkan and Lower Burma within 48 hours.—A. P.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total during same period last year
	in.	in.	in.
Colaba ..	1.11	45.58	35.74
St. George's Hospital ..	2.40	67.48	48.12
J. J. Hospital	1.20	56.07	41.71
Matunga ..	0.88	52.89	41.06

Departure from Normal +9.16 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-7-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +017 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.8 degrees 3.3 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.1 degrees 2.2 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 92 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 22 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 246 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 53 miles per hours.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10), 10

Rain in 24 hours 1.11 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 17.89 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 45.60 inches.

Weather Remarks—Rain showers and equally.

RELICS OF NEOLITHIC AGE

More About Mr. Thakkur's Discovery In Khairpur State

KARACHI, July 20.

Inquiries made in connection with the alleged discovery of an ancient city in Khairpur State, reveal that it belongs to Neolithic Age, whereas the Mohan-jo-daro belongs to Caliolithic Age.

The mound which has been discovered is called as Naru-jo-dero. From the geological map it appears that the Mahan-jo-dero and that new relic of the ancient world stand in a straight line, the river Indus cutting them at right angles. It is presumed that the discovered city had a river, probably the Indus, flowing by its side, which in due course seemed to have shifted its bed.

The author of this sensational discovery who is hardly 24 years old is an M.A. of the Bombay University. As a research scholar preparing for the degree of Ph.D. he was in quest of theme whereupon he could hinge his thesis While on tour in the State, he came across a mound which instinctively attracted him. Secretly for weeks, he worked there surveying the site and examining the area. With a small outside labour he started excavating the mound, and at last he found his efforts crowned with success. He immediately obtained the permission of the State authorities and got the site reserved for his future explorations. He then went all the way to Bombay and brought down a Bombay Professor, Mr. Khorby, who after examining the site and the objects discovered congratulated Mr. Thakkur for his wonderful discovery. The professor took a few relics to Bombay for detailed scrutiny and expert opinion. A copper mirror is stated to be similar to the one discovered from Mohan-jo-dero.

The author of the discovery further is stated to have skipped round the State and has come across a few more such mounds. He has been able to get reserved four such sites for himself. In the meantime he has been in communication with the Karachi Corporation and other interested institutions to finance him to enable him to carry out the excavation work.—United Press.

SILVER MEDALS FOR NOVEL EXHIBITS

SRINAGAR July 20.

Jammu and Kashmir Industrial and Agricultural Exhibtion Committee has notified that it will award silver medals for most novel exhibits in each line.

Special prizes will also be given for proficiency shown in finish, strength, utility and economic value of the exhimities in wicker work.

Products of new industries introduced in the exhibition will also receive special consideration.

A. P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20-7-35

At 8-7 a m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.95 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Mr. Achutrao Patwardhan of Ahmednagar has been elected president of the Berar Congress Socialist Conference, which will be held at Amraoti on August 10.

The Berar Chamber of Commerce has requested the C. P. Government to appoint a member representing Comerce and Industry Constitutency of the Provincial Council on the C. P. Delimitation Committee.

Bombay Council

Mussalman Wakf Bill Passed

Whoever Conceived It, Minister Kambli Fathered It, Says Gazdar

BILL TO AMEND BOMBAY CITY AND DISTRICT POLICE ACT INTRODUCED

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 20.

When the Bombay Legislative Council resumed sitting, at 10 this morning the second reading (clause by clause) of the Mussalman Wakf Bill was proceeded with.

Revenue Secretary Mr. Madan moved an amendment proposing the deletion of the clause empowering court to order payment from Wakf funds to a member for the inspection of property records and accounts of the Wakf. The amendment was adopted without dissent.

WAKF COMMITTEE'S POWERS

Khan Bahadur Alibhai Patel next moved an amendment inserting a new sub-clause providing authority for the Wakf Committee to call for and inspect Wakf accounts and request "mutwalli" to furnish the necessary information.

The Revenue Secretary and Syed Munawar opposed the amendment. Mr. Gokhaley maintaining that such power is given to the court by another section requestted the mover to withdraw the amendment which the mover eventually withdraw after Mr. Rahimtoola had explained the inconvenience of such provision would cause "mutwalli".

Khan Bahadur Patel next moved an amendment inserting a new clause priviling that no "mctwalli" could, after passing this act, pass any document of sale, mortgage or lease for more than five years of any Wakf property without previously obtaining the permission of court.

Mr. Hussainbhay Rahimtoolah and Rao Bahadur Chitale, opposed the motion.

NO FETTERS FOR 'MUTWALLI'

Syed Miran Mahamed Shah deprecated the mover's attempt to put fetters on "mutwallis" who accepted their work prompted by religious fervour.

Mr. Mitha supported the amendment.

Minister Dewan Bahadur Kambli opposed the motion. The House divided the motion which was lost by 23 votes to 35 votes. The remaining clauses of the Bill were passed with official amendments in quick succession without a least dissenting note.

THIRD READING PASSED

Minister Kambli then moved the third reading. The House carried next the amendments moved by the Honourable Legal Remembrancer removing certain technical ambiguties and making their legal implications of some provisions clear. The Bill was then read for the third time and passed.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, Mr. Gazdar and Syed Mian Mahmad Miran Mahomed Shah expressed gratefullness at the legislation.

Mr. Gazdar said: "whoever conceived it, Minister Kambli has fathered it" (laughter).

POLICE ACT AMENDMENT

The Home Member next introduced a Bill to amend the Bombay City and District Police Act.

The Bill intends to clarify certain matters from both acts and moved the first reading. The objects and reasons of the Bill State, under rules made under section 9 (B) (2) of the Government of India Act members of the Indian Police are appointed by the Secretary of State for India-in-Council. Provisions referring to the appointment and removal of such officers in the Bombay District Police Act (1890) and the City of Bombay Police Act (1903) have to be construed as referring to the appointment and transfer of such officers to and from particular posts referred to in those provisions and not to the appointment to and removal from the said service.

Section 6 (1) 1 of the Bombay District Police Act (1890) provided "inter alia" that the Government have authority to dismiss the superintendent, assistant superintendent or deputy superintendent of police. These officers belong to the Indian Police or provincial service and are governed by the Civil Services (classification control and appeal) rules framed by the Secretary of State under section 96 B (2) of the Government of India Act which provide for the dismissal of members belonging to these services Local Government has no power to dismiss a member of the Indian police. The power of dismissal vested in the Local Government in respect of superintendents and assistant superintendents who are members of the All-India service is inconsistent with section 96-B (1) of the Government of India Act provision in respect of deputy superintendents who belong to provincial service is superfluous in view of the classification rules mentioned above

POWERS OF I G OF POLICE

Section 8 of Bombay District Police Act (1890) empowers Inspector-General of Police to appoint inspectors, sub-inspectors and sergeants in the District Police Force and section 29 (3) empowers him to punish these officers.

It is desirable from the administrative point of view that the Range Deputy Inspector-General of Police should have power of appointing these officers except in matters which are expressly proved in the Bombay District Police Act (1890) and the City of Bombay Police Act (1902) and subject to any other law for the time being in force. Conditions of service of subordinate ranks of police are regulated by the Bombay Civil Service Rules.

It is desirable that both act should be self-contained.

The House adjourned till Monday.

Provident Funds Society Document Seized

KARACHI, July 19.

A posse of police raided the office of the Sind Mutual Provident Funds Society. After a prolonged search, some documents of the Society were removed by the police.—United

A London message states th Sir Bhupen Mitra is elected v Chairman of the Imperial nomic Committee.

PASSPORTS SCANDAL

Leads To Introduction Of New Rules By Bombay Government

Enquiries made by a "Chronicle" representative in official circles regarding the "Traffic in Passports Scandals in Bombay," confirm the statement that some cases of passports having been indiscriminately ndorsed by Honorary Magistrates had been detected.

It is learnt that Government as a result of this, have revised the whole scheme of issuing passposts to those applicants hailing from the Mofussil and other centres outside Bombay.

Prior to the introduction of the rules a person coming from a district outside Bombay was able to present an application for a passport, endorsed or recommended by a local Justice of the Peace or an Honorary Magistrate. Under the new scheme the application of such a person must be endorsed by the District Magistrate or any Judicial officer resident in the place from where the applicant came.

LIABLE TO PROSECUTION.

Since the introduction of this scheme not a single application which does not fulfil the conditions laid down is accepted. This has incidentally put an end to any drawbacks that might have existed in the past in connection with the correctness of the details declared by the applicant.

Any person attesting a false statements renders himself liable for prosecution, as well as the person making it. In the declaration to be made by an aplicant for a passport a note of warning is printed which reads as follows:—

"Applicants and persons recommending them are warned that should any of the statements contained in their respective declarations prove to be untrue, they wil render themselves liabl to prosecution."

When any cases are detected they are treated on their merits, and if Government so decides a prosecution is launched.

"I may add," said an official "the new system has eradicated the evils that existed before. In fact no longer do we receive passports endorsed by local Honorary Magistrate from applicants hailing from the Mofussil and other centres."

Govt. May Obstruct, But Inquiry Will Go On

Bengal Report Will Be Ready Before Assembly Session, Says Saxena

ALLAHABAD, July 18.

Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena, who on his way back from Calcutta stopped here yesterday in connection with the work of the Reception Committee of the Lucknow Congress, interviewed by the United Press representative about the future plans of the non-official committee appointed to enquire into the repression in Bengal said:—

"I have gone the greatest length I could go to give the Bengal Government an opportunity of presenting its view point to our Committee and knowing as I did what false notions of prestige the Government in this country has, I did not invite the Government to give any oral evidence before the Committee, on the other hand I offered to send, after carefully sifting, all the materials and information received by the Committee in order to enable it to send if necessary a rejoinder for the consideration of the Committee. But even then, that arrangement was not found acceptable for reasons to which I need not refer. In any case, now it shall not lie in the mouth of anybody to say that the Committee collected only one-sided information as was suggested in the circular reported to have been issued by the Government of India.

COMMITTEE'S PLANS.

"The Committee has already received information on the basis of the questionnaire from most of the districts and although Bengal members of the Committee could have easily verified it as it relates to their constituencies, still it was considered desirable that members of the Committee from outside Bengal should go to the districts for the purpose of verification and also acquainting themselves with conditions obtaining in Bengal. But the Bengal Government in its wisdom has thought fit to frustrate that plan. However, as I have said at another place, notwithstanding the difficulties that are being placed in its way the Committee shall not be deterred from carrying on its task. It would certainly entail more time and effort to sift and verify the information for which arrangements have already been made. At all events I expect the report of the Committee shall be ready before the next session of the Assembly.

THIS FREEDOM.

I must take this opportunity to remove the erroneous impression that is created outside Bengal that a detenu's lot is improved by being transferred from detention camps, and jails to village and home domicile. This is not so. The position of home and village internees is comparatively much worse than that of those detained in detention camps and jails. The former are firstly not giver any allowance either for themselves or their families. Secondly, they are required not to go without previous permission of the officer in charge beyond some imaginary boundaries mentioned in the order. Thirdly they have to submit all their correspondence for being censored. Fourthly, they are not allowed to associate with any person except the inmates of the house in which they are confined. And lastly, whatever the condition of his health, he has to report to the Station Officer periodically generally once a week, at Thanas, situated at considerable distances at certain fixed hour. Failure to compel with any of the directions is an offence punishable with long terms of imprisonment

Thus home and village internees are on the one hand isolated from all society causing great inconvenience and hardship. On the other, they are left at the mercy of their neighbours and the sweet whim of the police officers. So while home and village internment means saving to the Government, it is a source of additional trouble and worry to the internees."

"This, my son, is the sea—

this is the land—

and this is the air."

(Courtesy: "Akbabal", Istambul.)

INSURANCE DIRECTOR IN TROUBLE

Charge Of Conspiracy To Cheat Along With Two Others

NEW DELHI, July 18.

Mr. S. M. Rashid, Resident Magistrate, New Delhi, framed charges yesterday against Mr. Kanwar Lal, Managing Director of the Lux Insurance Co., and Mushtaq Ahmed Sufi and Ram Lal Kashyapa under sections 420 and 120-B I.P.C for conspiracy to cheat.

The accused it is alleged advertised some vacancies in their office in the papers and demanded cash security from the applicants. The accused received about one thousand applications, and they sent appointment letters to over 200 applicants out of whom seven came and deposited security amounting to about Rs. 3,000 with the accused. The applicants, however, subsequently discovered that the accused had no balance in any bank as had been stated, and they grew suspicious of their bogus deal.

It may be recalled that Kanwar Lal has six previous convictions to his credit and has served five and a half years' imprisonment in all. The third accused, Ram Lal has also had a previous conviction.—United Press.

COUNCIL PRESIDENT IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Indore Legislature Session Postponed As Sequel

INDORE, (By Mail)

A serious motor accident occurred when Muntazim Bahadur Mr. Johori Lal Mital, President of the Indore Legislative Council was returning from a visit to the historical fort of Mandu in Dhar State. But Mr. Mital himself was seriously hurt on, the head and the chest. He is considered out of danger, but is still confined to bed. Consequently the summer session of the Indore Legislative Council has had to be postponed. It will, now begin on the 25th July.—A.P.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. will inaugurate the conference of the Employees of all local bodies in the Central Provinces and Berar, which will be held at Khamgaon on August 18, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur N. K. [illegible]elkar of Balaghat, ex-Minister for Local Self-Government.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Advisory Board Decides To Promote Bee-Keeping Industry For Making Honey

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 19.

The decision to promote the Bee-Keeping Industry for making honey was taken to-day by the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The Board considered the application from the Government of the Punjab for a grant of Rs. 2,000 towards the cost of training an assistant in the Punjab Agricultural Department in Agriculture in America and other conntries and applications from the Governments of Bombay, Baroda and Mysore for grants for research work in the same subject. After some discussion they unanimously approved the recommendation of the Bee Sub-Committee that a person with suitable experience and qualifications be sent abroad for advanced training in bee-keeping and that on his return he be employed on the staff of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research ao assist all provinces. The Board also approved applications of the Punjab Government.

The Board next discussed the proposals for Sugar Research scheme and approved the proposal for the continuance of Sugar-cane Seedling Station at Dacca and a similar proposal of the United Provinces for the continuation of the Karnai Sugar Sub-Station was also approved. The Board recommended for sanction (A) the application from the Baroda State for a grant, spread over five years, for investigation of suitable types of canes for Gujerat (2) the proposal for a Bureau of Sugar Standards under the Sugar Technologist (3) the application from the Director, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa, for grant for a period of five years for the scheme of work in connection with insect pests of sugarcane.

The Board adopted recommendation of the Insects Sub-Committee to the effect that the international import of living insects be prohibited unless permitted by appropriate depts of the Government of India concerned. Exception to this prohibition will be made in the case of silk worms.

The coming session of the Rajkot State Representative Assembly will be held from August 26 to August 28.

RURAL SCHEME AT WORK IN U. P.

Allahabad Tahshil Holds Big Fair

ALLAHABAD, July 19.

Tahsil Karchana, Allahabad District, was the scene of a big fair on the 16th July, which was the outcome of the systematic rural development scheme started by the officials of the United Provinces.

The local zamindars and cultivators took part in the fair, during which meetings were held, attended by a number of officials from the District Head Quarters.—United Press.

NEW YORK COTTON 11 POINTS DOWN

Considerable Local And Foreign Selling

GOLD AND SILVER UNCHANGED

Wheat Steady But Linseed Easy

BOMBAY, July 20

On Saturday, cross rates again moved slightly upward.

NEW YORK COTTON WEAK

New York cotton ruled weak on account of considerable local and foreign selling as a result of the uncertainty regarding the Agricultural Act.

GOLD AND SILVER UNCHANGED

London gold and silver remained unchanged.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED EASY

Wheat was steady but linseed was easy

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, July 20

Previous closing	11.59
To-day's opening	11.49
Difference	—.10
To-day's closing	11.48
Difference	—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool, July 20

Previous closing	6.25
To-day's opening	6.21
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	6.17
Difference	—.08

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 217

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 20

Increasing uncertainty with regard to the Agricultural Act had distinctly bearish influence resulting in a sharp setback. The market was subjected to considerable selling pressure by local and foreign interests together with uncovering of stoploss orders while hedging of distant months was again a feature.

Renewed nervousness over the fate of A A A was responsible for weak opening of October at 11.49 i.e. 10 points lower than previous closing. Prices early eased on Wall Street selling and numerous hedging operations coupled with stoploss orders causing prices to fall sharply but with some local support appearing at the decline the price improved slightly to 11.50 however on further outside selling October again fell and closed at 11.48 with a decline of 11 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 20

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.65/11.65) 11.49/11.48
December (11.56/11.56) 11.37/11.36
January (11.50/11.51) 11.35/11.35

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 20

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American July (6.72) 6.60
American October (6.25) 6.17
Egyptian July (7.83) 7.83
Egyptian October (7.77) 7.76

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 20

Broach New A.-M. moved between Rs. 217 and 218 at night. The rate at 9-45 p.m. was Rs. 217-8 with New York closing futures 11 points down.

SPOT RATES

Superfine 242
Fine 239
Fully Good 235
Good 230

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 20

Previous closing	4.95 3/4
To-day's opening	4.96 1/2
To-day's closing	4.96 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 20

Previous closing	4.95 9/16
To-day's opening	4.95 3/4
To-day's closing	4.96 3/8
Difference	+.00 13/16

FRANC RATE

London, July 20

Previous closing	74.66
To-day's opening	74.68
To-day's closing	74.76
Difference	+10

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 20

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95-3/4 and then slightly reacted to 4.95-11/16 but subsequently on good support the rate gradually recovered to 4.96 3/8 at the close.

Franc opened at 74.68 and then declined to 74.63 but eventually rate rallied to 74.76 with a steady tendency at the close.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 20

The market was steady.

	Last price	To day's price
Forward	30 3/16d.	30 3/16d
Spot	30 3/8d	30 5/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, July 20

Gold per ounce (£7-1-0 1/2) £7-1-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, July 20

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

6 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, July 20
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1 6 1 8) 1 6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.63 1/4) 5.64 1/4
New York on Bombay (37.46) 37.45
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/8
London on Shanghai (1-6 13/16) 1-6 3/4
London on Milan (59.87) 59.93
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 20

Silver opened steady at Rs. 70/9, 70/10 and 71. The market was quiet but steady with prices moving in a narrow margin in the absence of any stimulating advices from abroad but later the market improved on scattered buying and covering influenced by steadiness of London cables and closed steady at Rs. 70/15, 70/15 and 71/5.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/12/6, 34/12/6 and 34/13/9. The market was quiet and featureless with the lack of encouraging advices from abroad which restricted activity. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/12/3, 34/12/3 and 34/13/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 20

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 60-1/2 and December 59-1/2. The market was moderately active on local buying and covering following bearish foreign crop reports.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 20

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.84-1/2. The market displayed better sentiment owing to unfavourable crop conditions and despite weakness of cotton, prices showed an upward tendency on commission house buying

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 20

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£236 buyers £236 1/2 sellers. Very steady) closed

Linseed (£15 1/16 buyers. No sellers. Irregular) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£35 to £35 3/4) closed

Glasgow Iron (£70) closed

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Indian Pekoe higher (1-11) 1-11
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

JUTE

July August New Crop (£18 7/8 paid and value) £18 7/16 paid and buyer
Dunlop August (£22 3/4) £22 3/4
Lightning August (£21 sellers) £21

RUBBER.

Spot (5 13/16) closed
Forward (6) closed

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay July August (£12) £11 7/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta July August (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers

Linseed La Plata July (£9 1/4) £9 1/4 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal August (£13 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 20

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	3	0
Linseed September	6	10	3

The tone was steady

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, July 20

Good selection Merinos predominated.

Greasy lower (0-6 1/2) 0-6
Greasy higher (1-7) 1-6 1/2
Scoured lower (0-11) 0-10 1/2
Scoured higher (2-0 1/2) 2-0 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 20

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 37 1/8) dol 36 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 16) dol 15 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 38 3/4) unquoted
U S Steel Preference (dol 95) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 20

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 20

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 33/11; Highest Rs. 34/2; Lowest Rs 33/10; At 5 p.m. Rs. 34/0/6

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/8/10 1/2; Highest Rs. 6/9/3; Lowest Rs. 6/8/6; At 5 p.m. Rs. 6/9/1 1/2

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 39/3; Highest Rs. 39/10; Lowest Rs. 39/1; At 5 p.m. 39/9/6

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 6/10/6; Highest Rs. 6/11/10 1/2; At 5 p.m. Rs. 6/11/9

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 23/4/6; Lowest Rs. 23/4; At 5 p.m Rs. 23/10/6

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/13/9; Highest Rs. 2/14/6; Lowest Rs. 2/13/7 1/2; At 5 p.m. Rs. 2/14/4 1/2

MONEY MARKET

Easy Tendency

LONDON, July 20

In the money market, credit was very comfortable with occasional special overnight loans arranged down to a quarter per cent. In discounts, an easy tendency continued with banks as moderate buyers of neardated maturities at half a per cent.

Favourable treasury bill allotment however inclined to cause rates to harden slightly.

In commodities, cotton weakened sharply, the sentiment being depressed by the Bankhead Act being declared unconstitutional.

Gold currencies weakened under the lead of guilder owing to new fears arising about Holland's ability to remain on the gold standard.—Reuter's Special.

BANKHEAD BILL ILLEGAL

"The Bankhead cotton control act is illegal". Such was the highly interesting judgment delivered by the Sherman (Texas) Federal Court which has granted an injunction against the enforcement of the act, after an action by a ginning firm in Texas. This development too late to have any influence on the cotton market which ended definitely lower on a series of bearish factors. —Reuter.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST:—Local showers

CENTRAL:—Partly cloudy to unsettled.

WEST:—Fair and hot, with scattered thundershowers.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 19

September 2.27 plus 1
December 2.32 plus 3
March 1.95 plus 1
May 2.00 plus 2

LONDON SILVER PARITIES

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. report:—The sharp recovery of prices at the end of the last week was not maintained and an easier tendency was again apparent. There have been further liquidating operations by the Indian Bazaars and speculators and sales were made on China account. Though not in evidence during the first part of the week the American Government was a buyer at the lower levels, good support being given to a disposition to exert pressure. Speculative re-sales tended to ease but on the other hand apart from American buying, there has not been much demand. The market appears to be steady at the moment but movements may continue to be erratic." —Reuter.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 20th day of July 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidhas.

(B.T.)	April-May 1935 36	July-Aug 1935.
10-30	Rs. 217	230/8
12-30	Rs 216/8	230
2-30	Rs. 217/8	231
4-30	Rs. 217	230 8

	April-May.	July-Aug.	April-May.	July-A
Highest	217/12	231/4		
Lowest	216/4	229/12	217	231

QUIETER FEELING IN JUTE SHARES

CALCUTTA, July 20.

In jutes a distinctly quieter feeling was noticed to-day due to the lack of buying support and easier hessian market. Limited turnover resulted. Coals were more or less unchanged. Teas were steady. The miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature. Government securities were quiet but steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 95 3.

Banks: Central 38 12; Reserve Bank 128/4.

Coals: Bokaro and Rangur 8; Burrakur pref 129 small lots.

Jutes: Anglo-India 462/8 small lot; Bally 204/8; Barnagore 150; Dalhousie 350 small lots; Delta 361; Howrah 53/4; Kamarhatty 549; Lansdowne 156 small lots; Nuddea 58 small lots.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/11; Indian Iron and Steel 7 5.

Teas: Daurasherra 11 small lots; Nga Hills 18/10; Tezpore ordy 9/8.

Debentures: 6 per cent 1935/40/45 cutta Jutes (2nd mortgage) 101,8.—

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 20.

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 216/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 216 on scattered selling. At this level some short covering raised the market to Rs. 217. Liverpool market was 4 points down. The local market closed at 5-30 p.m as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach J/A	231	8	0
Broach A/M	216	12	0
Oomra July	207	8	0
Oomra D/J	195	0	0
Bengal July	143	0	0
Bengal D/J	138	0	0

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 20.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 July-Sept.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Oct-Jan.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Feb-Mar.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 this year
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Jan.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 270 1/2
Banks selling T T 268 1/2
Banks buying T T 265 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/8
Banks buying T T 78
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 143 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 105 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D. 90 1/2
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.95 7/8 19th inst.
Hongkong/London 2/2 20th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 13/16 20th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 20th inst.
Java/London 7.22 1/2 20th inst.
London/Paris 74.66 19th inst.
London/Belgium 29.32 19th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.10 3/4 19th inst
London/Italy 59.87 19th inst.
London/Berlin 12.26 1/2 19th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 3/4 19th inst.
London/New York 4.95 9/16 19th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.26 1/2 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-11 1/2 18th inst. £7-1-0 1/2 19th inst
Silver London Ready 30 3/16 18th inst. 30 3/16 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 30 3/8 18th inst 30 3/8 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 68 1/16 18th inst. 68 19th inst
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 18th inst. 5/8 per cent 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 7/8 p.c. 18th inst. 7/8 per cent 19th inst.
Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 2 per cent
6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Call Loan London 1/2
3 per cent India Sterling Loan 96 3/4
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 1/2
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 108 3/8
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 113 3/4
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 117
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 104 5/8
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 101 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 85 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 108 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106 3/4

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 19

July dol. 0.84
September dol. 0.84 3/8
December dol. 0.85 3/8

Short Covering Results In Rally

TATA STEEL SHARES RECOVER

Professional Bears Partly Covered

BOMBAY, July 20.

The local Share Bazar which was depressed and demoralised yesterday showed no improvement at the opening of the session to-day. Everybody was eagerly awaiting the attitude of recent seller.

The market opened and fluctuated within a narrow range with hesitant feeling, when it was discovered that there was no forced liquidation, professional bears lost no time in supporting the market with covering.

The market opinion is still divided, some believing that to-day's improvement is aimed at renewed break in prices by selling short when the next Vaida opens.

Tata Steel Def. shares open to-day at Rs. 567, after declining to Rs. 562 advanced to 588, while ordinary shares opened at Rs. 138, declined to Rs. 136, and improved to Rs. 141.

Tata Power shares also advanced to Rs. 1,600/-

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, July 20.

100	Ahm. Advance	295	0
500	Bom Cotton	40	0
250	Bom. Dyeing	787	8
250	Bradbury	100	12
100	Century	254	6
100	Central India	286	4
100	Colaba	134	6
100	Coorla	87	8
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	360	0
1	E D Sassoon	0	3 3
100	Finlay	106	4
100	Gokak	191	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 20.

Century 252 255 253 254/6
Bom Dyeing 777 771 781 780 783 782 787/8
Kohinoor 190 192 190 192 191/4
Central India 282 285 286/4
New Great 130 135 133/2
Simplex 71 72 73/2
Swadeshi 160 162 161 160 161/4
Bundi 35/2 35 36 35/12 36/2
I. Cement 411 410 423 420 426 427/8
Punjab 25/12 26/8
Shahabad 470 482 480 481/4
Andhra 1697 1705 1698 1725 1723/12
Tata Hydro 175 176/14 178/2
Tata Power 1560 1580 1577 1588 1586 1600 1595
Tram Ord. 148/7 149/6
T. Steel Dfd. 567 572 562 580 576 585 577 586
T. Steel Ord. 138 138/8 136/8 141 139/8 141/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 146/12 147/8 148/8
Bellapur 326 335 332 335
B. Steam 298/12 300 299/6 300 301/4
B. Burma 337 342 341 342/8

1000	Hindustan	1655	0
100	Indore	53	12
50	Kastoorchand	0	8
100	Khatau	72	8
100	Kohinoor	191	4
250	Laxmi	660	0
100	Madhavji	5	0
250	Madras United	40	0
1000	Morarji	797	8
250	Model	52	8
50	Mysore	100	0
200	New Great	133	2
100	Oosmanshahi	52	8
100	Phoenix	300	0
25	Sassoon Silk	37	8
1000	Sholapur	2275	0
50	Simplex	73	2
100	Swadeshi	161	4
100	Swan	81	4
25	Tata	9	0
500	Vishnu	1360	0
1000	Western	850	0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	101	8
25-50	Central	38	8
500	Imperial	1552	8
125-500	Im. Con.	390	0
50-100	India	123	4
5	Union	5	7

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	36	2
70	Gwalior	125	0
160	Indian	427	8
40	Katni Def.	1625	0
100	Katni Ord.	417	8
75	Okha	247	8
10	Punjab	26	8
100	Shahabad	481	4
70	United	107	8

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	12	0
15-75	New India	43	4
200	Oriental	4425	0
10-100	Vulcan	8	2

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	161	4
1000	Andhra Valley	1723	12
10	Ajmer	10	8
50	Bombay Tram	149	6
100	Bombay Suburban	177	8
10	Broach	11	14
100	Karachi	229	0
100	Poona	218	12
100	Surat	195	0
100	Tata Hydro	178	2
1000	Tata Power	1595	0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	872	8
100	Amr. Patty	121	0
100	C. Province	87	4
100	Dhond Baramati	97	8
100	Gujarat	73	0
100	Mandra Bhon	54	0
100	Pachora Jamner	94	0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	92	0
500	Tapty Valley	761	4

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	28	0
30	Tata Steel Def.	586	4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	141	4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	153	12
50	Belapur Sugar	535	10
250	Bombay Steam	300	0
125	Bombay Burma	342	8
50	Bombay Burma Conty.	110	0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-2-6	
50	Bombay Telephone	110	8
100	Indian Bleaching	115	0
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	512	8
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	502	8
1000	Port Canning	600	0
15	Scindia	12	9
30	Premier Construction	82	4
25	Tata Oil	18	0

PREFERENCE.

7	p c Andhra Valley	1355	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	290	0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	83	0
5	p.c. Central India	512	4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	135	0
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	143	12
7	1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	141	14
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1417	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	171	14
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd X.D.	148	8
5	1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	650	0

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, July 20

Over a crore and a half of rupees worth of bar gold was shipped from Bombay to Europe and America during the week ended Saturday, July 20.

The s.s. Narkunda which sailed with mails for London from Bombay on Saturday, carried bar gold amounting to Rs. 1,56,98,522. Out of this quantity, gold worth Rs. 8,46,925 was booked for Amsterdam optional London, Paris or New York: Rs. 37,74,087 worth of metal to London, optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam and the remaining quantity of the value of Rs. 1,10,77,510 for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 233,21,49,386.

B. E. S. T.'S MONTHLY EARNINGS

The following is a statement of our earnings for the month of June 1935, for publication in your issue of the 20th instant

Gross receipts for June 1935.

	For June 1935	Up to the end of June 1935.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
*Electric Supply	8,45,179	49,57,141
Traction (Trams & Omnibuses)	5,50,592	34,28,102
Increase over same period last year		2,22,160

*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 20.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS
3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 95/3
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/3/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/15
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 118
TAX FREES
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/2
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)
3 per cent 1941 101/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/9
4 per cent 1943 106/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/5
5 per cent 1940/43 109/12
5 per cent 1935 100/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/7
6 1/2 per cent 1935 100/6
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)
4 per cent B P T 1974 104/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114/0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 126
6 1/2 per cent B. I. T. 1937 105

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at 95/2/6, and was weak at 95/1/6 improved to Rs. 95/3/6 to close steady at above.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 19.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of the latest quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	3
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	26
Electric Bond Common	8 1/2
Western Union Telg.	40
Radio Corp	6
New York Central	17 1/4
Erie R. R.	8
Great North Pfd.	20
Distillers Seagram	21
Bendix Aviation	17
Denmark 6 per cent 1942	103 1/4
Bethelehem Steel	32
United States Steel	38 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	26 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 1/2
Kennecott Copper	19
International Harvester	49
Ford Motors of Canada A	28
General Motor	36 1/2
Socony	12
Chase Bank	29
National City Bank	27
Sun Life of Canada	405
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	27
Western Electric Inst.	13
Norway 6 per cent	106 3/8

Total business 1 1/4 million.
Market steady firm. Carloading down 37,500

PRIVATE CABLES—
New York October highest 11.67 plus 02 (2-42)
Lowest 11.56—09 (12-15)
Liverpool October highest 6.26
Lowest 6 22—04

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, July 20

Wheat	739 cwts.
Linseed	892 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	32 cwts.
Gingellyseed	165 cwts.
Poppyseed	59 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,417 cwts.
Castorseed	218 cwts.
Rice	9,865 cwts.
Myrabolams	144 cwts.
Cottonseed	7,235 cwts.
Mowraseed	77 cwts.
Gram	330 cwts.
Joowar	282 cwts.
Barley	48 cwts.
Bajree	697 cwts.
Coal	2,353 tons.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, July 20

Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £36-16-3
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £36-17-6
Standard Copper 3 months £38-5-0
Electrolytic copper £35-5-0
New York—
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 7 5/8 cents.
Bombay Market quotations—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30-4-0
Copper Sheets Rs. 35-8-0
Copper Asho Rs. 36-4-0
Yellow Metal Asho nil
Tone: Very steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 19

July 60 7/8d.
October 59 3/4d.
December 58 3/4d.
March 58 3/8d.

Military Open Fire In Lahore

Ten Persons Killed And Several Injured

CITIZENS BECOME PANICKY: ALL BAZAARS CLOSED

Police And Military Form Cordon Round Gurdwara

LAHORE, July 20.

Firing was resorted to for the first time. The crowd adopted a menacing attitude and continued to press against the police cordon and threatened to break the cordon under cover of bricks coming from behind as a result of which several officers were injured on the head.

Eventually the Second Royal Scots fired four rounds. Casualties are not available. It is believed two were killed and a few injured. The crowd's attitude is still disturbing.

The firing occurred near the Delhi gate two furlongs from Shahidganj Gurdwara.

Satyagraha Continued

Muslims continued the satyagraha throughout the night in the area where they were held up by the police last night near the water works. The police too continued to guard the area.

At midnight the Commissioner Mr. Mitchell and the Inspector-General of Police visited the scene. The crowd was peaceful except that they had violated the curfew order.

Crowd Swells Again

About 6-30 this morning the crowd swelled again and took out the procession to Shahidganj. They came as far as Kotwali where mounted and other police stopped their progress with a mild lathi charge. The procession has not however been entirely dispersed.

Elaborate Arrangements

Four R. A. F. aeroplanes which flew over the city when trouble originally started again flew low over the city this morning. Elaborate military and police arrangements are noticeable all over the city which is fully guarded and officers are posted at all strategic points.—A. P.

INSP.-GEN. OF POLICE INJURED

LAHORE, July 20.

A United Press message states:

The Inspector-General of Police some Police officers and the military were injured when stones were pelted by the mob.

The District Magistrate, thereupon, ordered the crowd to disperse, but the order was disobeyed and the Magistrate and the Police party were pushed back by the crowds.

Firing was resorted to and seven sounds were fired. As a result of this, five Muslims were killed and several injured. The injured were removed to the Mayo Hospital.

The mob is still standing its ground and appears to be bent on proceeding to the Sahidgunj area.

Communal Riot Feared

The Naulakha Bazar has been absolutely closed, and the city gates strongly guarded by the military and no body was allowed to go out. The police and armoured cars are patrolling the city. The military has been posted at strategic points. A communal riot is apprehended.

Among the injured are Inspector of the Reserve Police, Inspector of the Cantonment Police, sub-Inspector Jawar Singh, and Inspector Mr. L. C. Disney.

ARMOURED CARS CALLED OUT

As brickbats continued to be thrown on police and endeavours to disperse the crowd failed, Royal Scots again fired three or four rounds.

Muslims continue to stand in routes between waterworks and kotwali, but troops and police are holding them back.

British troops have already been drafted into the city and armoured cars have also been called out.—A. P.

MOB FIRED ON THRICE

(BY TELEPHONE)

LAHORE, July, 20.

Fire was opened on the Moslem mob on three different occasions in the course of this morning. While officials are not sure of the exact casualties and believe that three persons must have been killed, it is unofficially estimated that ten persons have been killed in the firing.—A. P.

RING LEADERS ARRESTED

LAHORE, July 19.

(Delayed in transmission).

Over two hundred ring leaders were arrested when a Muslim crowd of about 10,000 in defiance of government orders banning meetings and processions emerged from the Badshahi mosque after Friday prayers and went in a procession towards the Shahidganj Mosque (which was demolished on July 8) shouting slogans.

The mob was held up by the police reinforcements who were rushed up from headquarters.

Suddenly the crowd turned back and entered the streets in four different processions.—A. P.

REPEATED LATHI CHARGES ON CROWD

24 Policemen Injured By Brickbats

LAHORE, July 20.

At 8-30 this morning about 8,000 Muslims gathered before the City Kotwali and insisted on going to the Shahidgunj mosque. They were obstructed by the police. The military and the infantry and reserve police force were requisitioned. The mob continued throwing brickbats on the police. The military was called by the District Magistrate and ordered to disperse the crowd by force. They made a lathi charge and pushed the crowd at a distance of 60 yards.

For a time the mob dispersed but again collected.

At about 10 a.m. the mob grew bulky and threw brick-bats on the police. Blank firing was resorted to, scaring away the crowd. The police made a lathi charge while the crowd replied with brick bats. About 24 policemen were injured while many Muslims received injuries. A gun was snatched away from an Infantry man outside the Delhi Gate, but was recovered.—United Press.

Change In Lahore 'Curfew' Hours

LAHORE, July 20.

The curfew hours have been changed to time between 8-30 in the evening and 5 in the morning.—United Press.

DELHI MILLIONAIRE CONVICTED

Fined Rs. 150 For Breach Of Sarda Act

NEW DELHI, July 19

Seth Badridas Goenka, a millionaire, was sentenced by Mr. F. B. Pool, Additional District Magistrate, Delhi, to pay a fine of Rs. 150 under the Sarda Act for marrying his 16-year-old son to the minor daughter of Seth Ghanshyam Das of Rangoon.—United Press.

CITY BAZAARS CLOSE BY 1 P.M.

Sikh Jathas Guard Gurdwara

LAHORE, July 20.

The situation in Lahore does not show much improvement. At about 1 p.m. all bazaars in the city were closed. The Anarkali Bazaar in the Civil Lines has been closed while Goal Mandi is also partly closed.

The attitude of the Muslims is definitely defiant. About 3,000 Muslims are still posting themselves near the City Kotwali. Great panic prevails among the citizens. Hindu shops are closed due to fear, and Muslim shops, in observance of the "hartal."

Eleven injured persons with bullet wounds have been admitted to Mayo Hospital. One died later, while two others are lying in a precarious condition.

"DANGER OF STIRRING OUT"

It has become dangerous to stir out of doors, even in the Civil Lines. A Muslim woman stabbed a Sikh near Hira Mandi, and she was at once arrested. News of stray assaults also is reported.

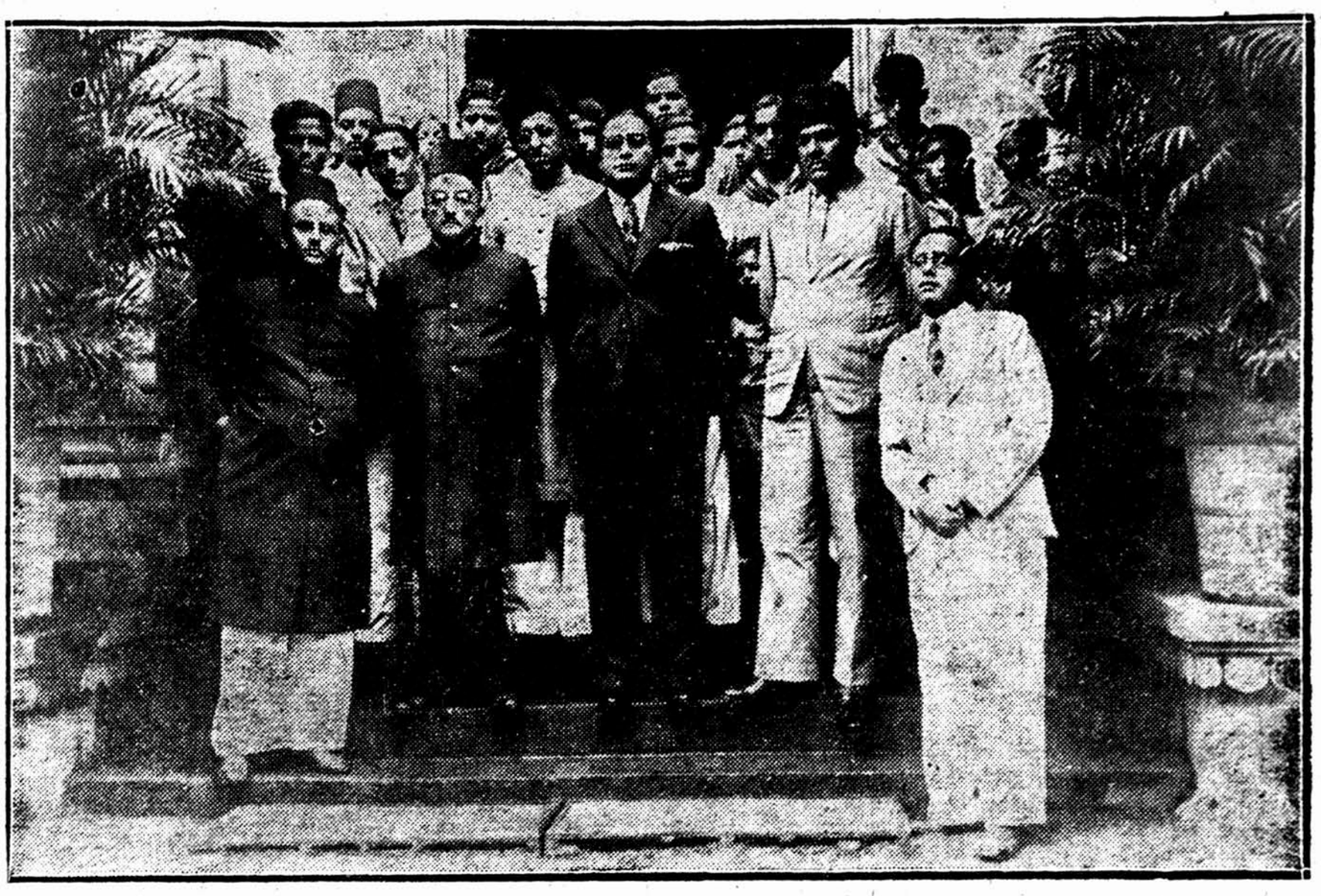
Sikh Jathas that have come here are guarding the Gurdwara. Sikhs are remaining peaceful.

The police and military have formed a strong cordon round the Gurdwara and it has been since reinforced. There is an additional police post and military guard near the Lahore station.—United Press.

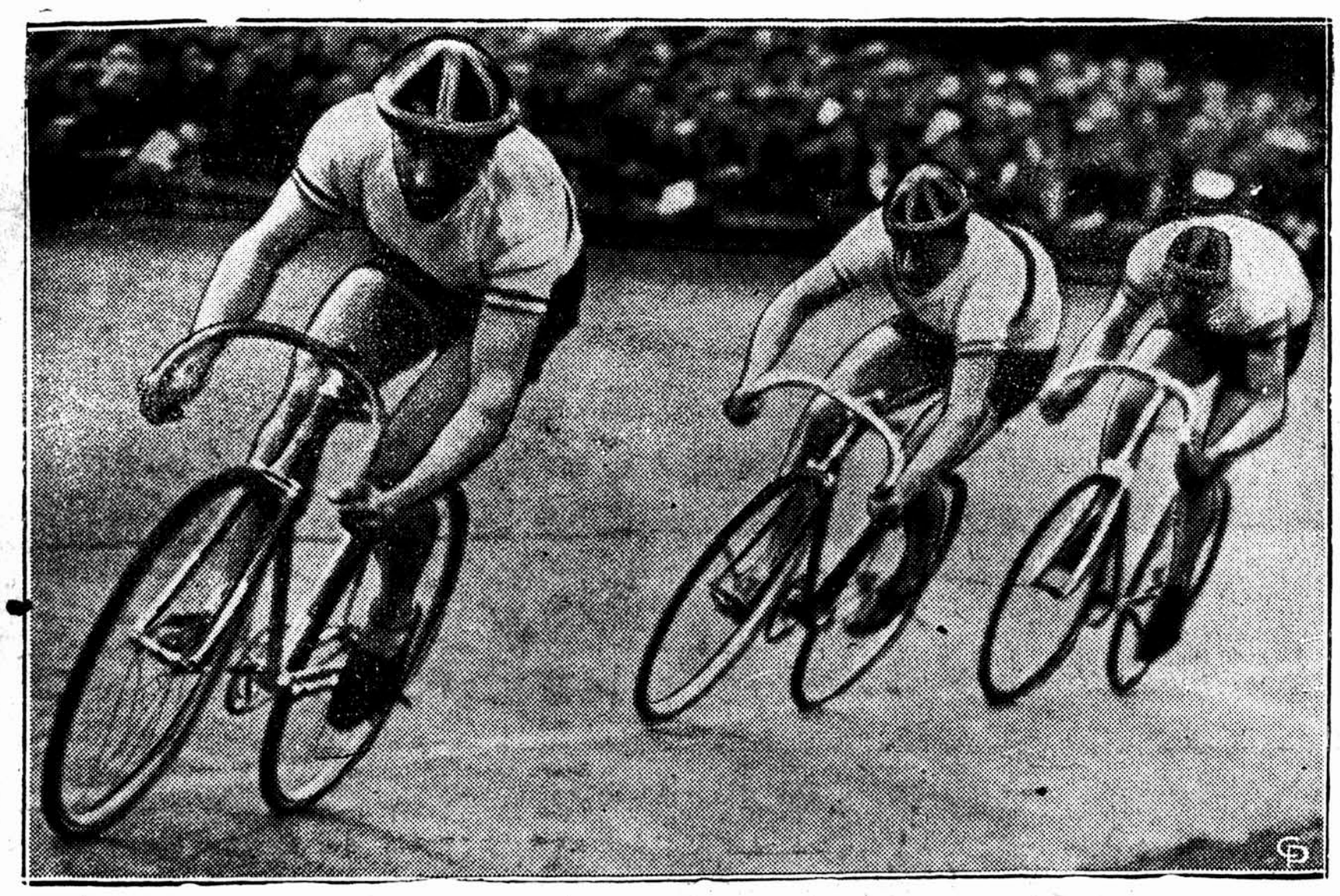
KING GIVES AUDIENCE TO SIR BAHADUR SHUMSHERE

WIMBLEDON, July 20.

The King gave audience at Buckingham Palace, to Sir Bahadur Shumshere who took leave of His Majesty.—Reuter's Special.

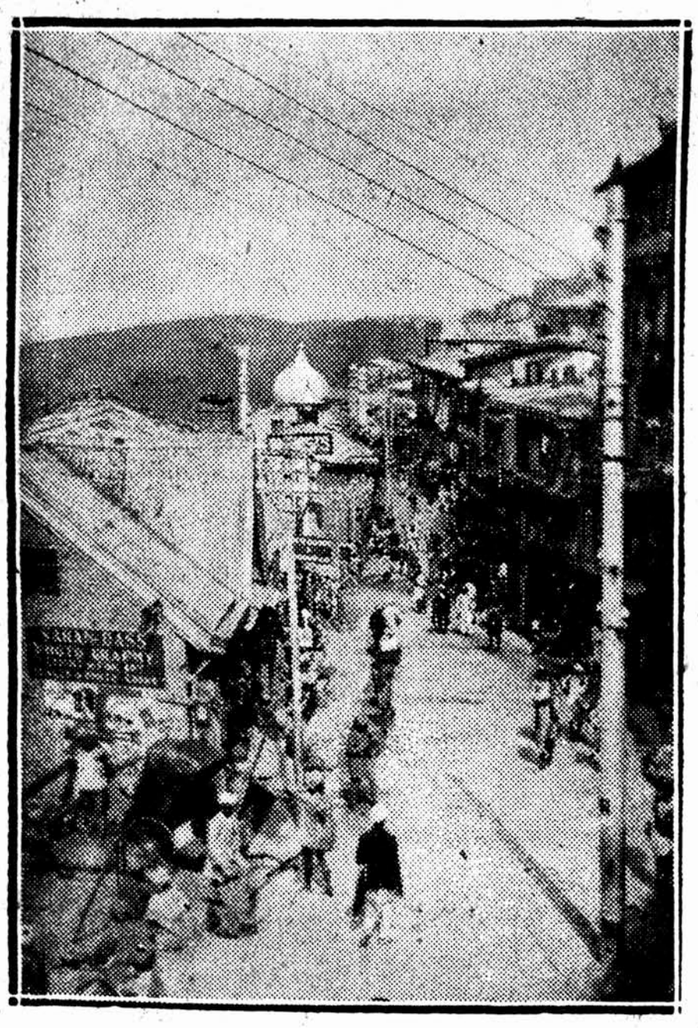


The Third Anniversary of the Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen was held on Friday at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall under the presidency of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. (centre).



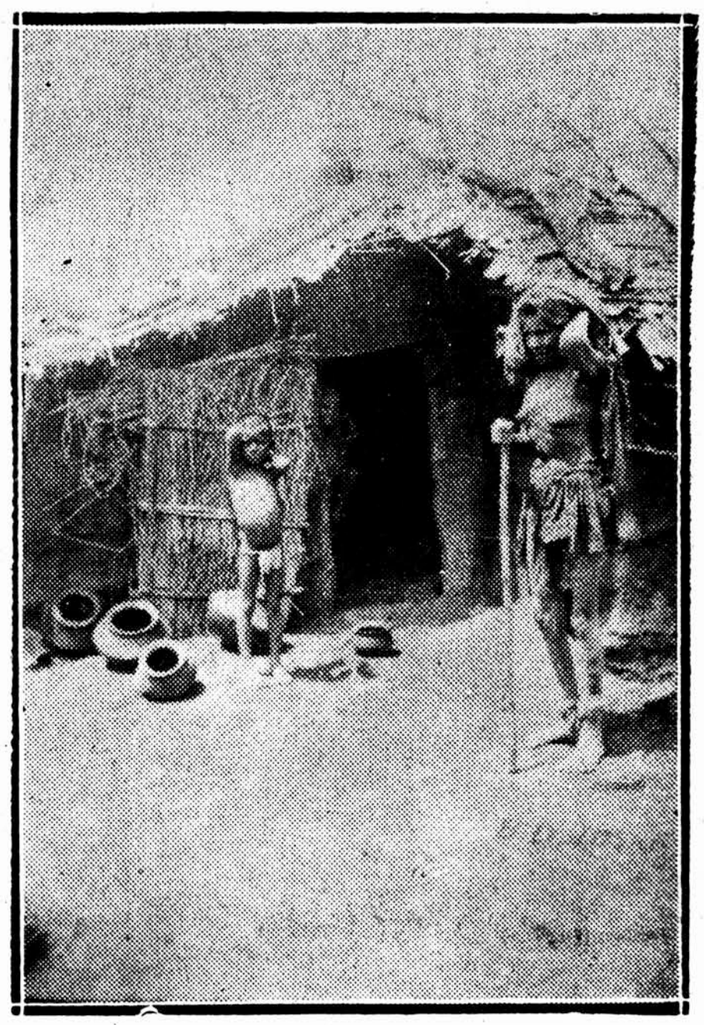
Bicycle racing has grown greatly in popularity in recent years and has spread to many countries. Here is the finish of a race at Herne Hill, with E. W. Higgins, British Empire games champion, winning the international sprint match from Tony Merkens of Germany and Dennis Horn, British star.

Countess of Carrick, popular as a dancing partner of the Prince of Wales, is the former Marion Donaghue of Philadelphia, and succeeds Mrs. Wally Simpson of Baltimore and Lady Thelma Furness, sister of Gloria Morgan Vanderbilt as the Prince's favorite.

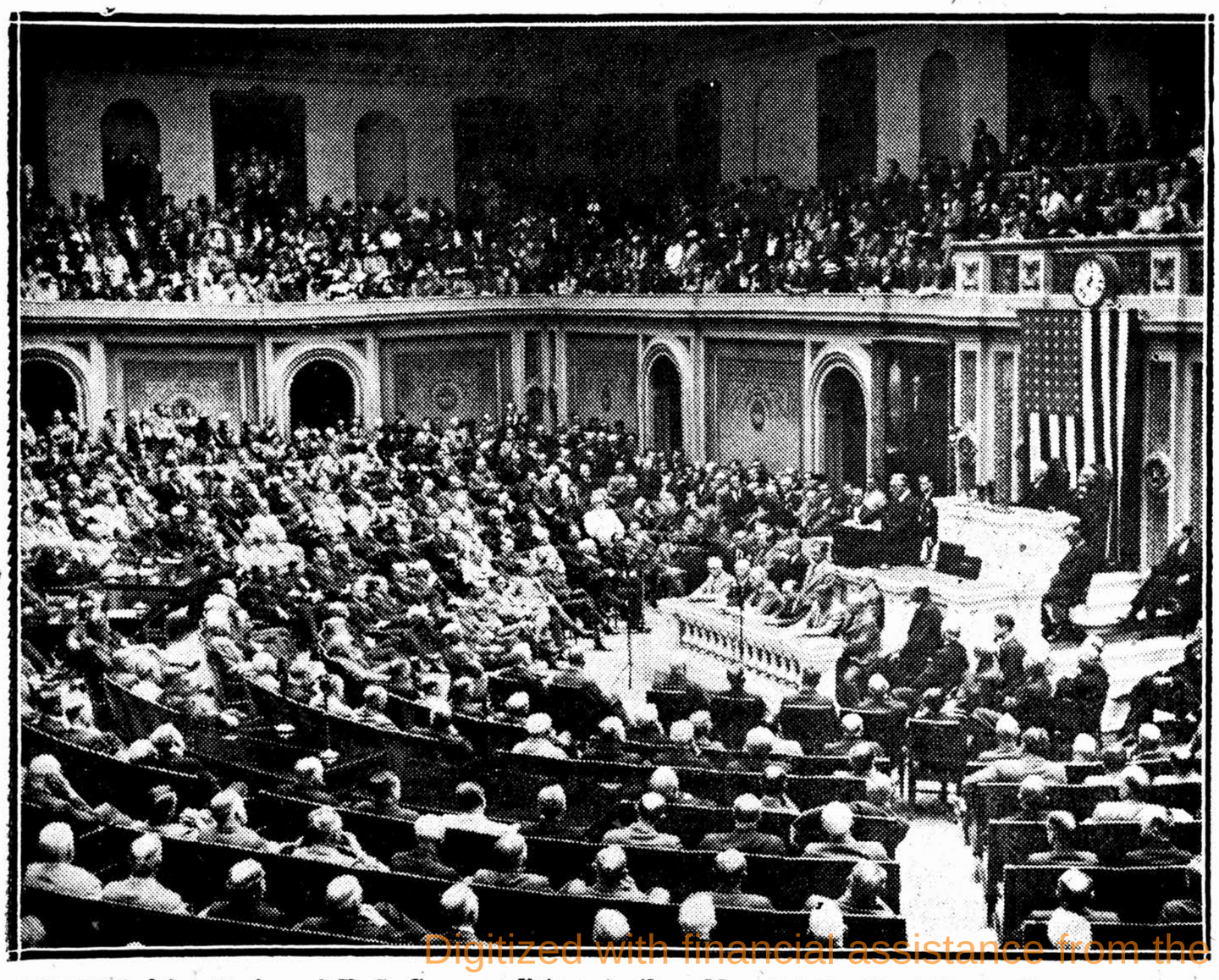


Street scent, Simla.

Four and a half years after her seizure of Manchuria and little more than a year since Henry Pu Yi was proclaimed Emperor of Manchoukuo, Japan appears ready to put the former "boy emperor" of China back on the dragon throne in Peiping.



A Bhil Cottage, Mirakhedi.



A Joint session of U. S. Congress listens to the address of President Roosevelt.

Jack Lovelock, famous Oxford runner, has arrived in U. S. A. to race against both Bonthrou and Cunningham.

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Sunday, July 21, 1935

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